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Thursday, March 10, 1960
Phalguna 20, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 10, 1960/Phalguna 20, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Saline Waters in Orissa

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*748. {Shri S. C. Samanta: / Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1101 on the 21st December, 1959 in respect of saline water in Orissa and state:

(a) whether the report from the Government of Orissa for financing the scheme under the "Grow More Food" has been received;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) whether it has been approved by the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it is a fact that when embankments give way, floods occur in the area and if so, why the Irrigation and Power Ministry is not looking to the keeping of the embankments in good condition?

Shri Hathi: This question was considered at the meeting of the Central

Flood Control Board. These embankments were constructed to check the saline water flowing into the area, under the Grow More Food scheme and when they have been damaged, naturally it should be repaired from the funds available in the Grow More Food scheme.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that this is a crisis that one department is taking the responsibility and the other is not taking? May I know whether the Grow More Food Campaign is being hampered by this?

Shri Hathi: There is no crisis. In fact, we have informed the Orissa Government—a representative of the Orissa Government also was present —that the Central Government will give assistance under the Grow More Food scheme. They have only to prepare an estimate and send it to the Food and Agriculture Ministry. There is no question of not allowing it.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Deputy Minister is aware whether during the plan for 1960-61, the State Government has submitted any plan for protecting or constructing new saline embankments and if so, what are those schemes and what is the help they have asked for?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the repairing of this saline embankment scheme falls within the purview of the Grow More Food scheme. It would not come before the Irrigation Ministry.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government of India has made any allocation on this head to any of the State Governments in the coastal areas?

Shri Hathi: I do not think.

Shri Supakar: If it is the case of the Government of India that the Orissa Government did not approach the Irrigation and Power Ministry on this topic, may I know, if they have approached the Irrigation and Power Ministry, and what is their proposal?

Shri Hathi: I have already stated in the very beginning that this question either of finding money or qualifying these schemes for repairs should find a proper place under the flood control measures or under the Grow More Food scheme was considered at the meeting of the Central Flood Control Board, where the Minister from Orissa was also present. The decision of the Board was that this should properly qualify under the Grow More Food scheme and not under the flood control measures.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Food and Agriculture Minister is here. May I know whether any such scheme has come to him and if so when?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): We are considering between the two Ministries the best way of solving the question.

Firing on Train near Charkhi Dadri

*749. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a firing incident on IBDB train running between Charkhi Dadri and Munheru on the 27th December, 1959;

(b) if so, the nature of loss suffered and whether any passenger was killed or injured;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a), (c) and (d). It has not so far been established whether it was a case of firing or stone-throwing. The matter is, however, being vigorously enquired into by the Police.

(b) No passenger was killed or injured. Only 3 glass panes of carriage windows were broken.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that some M.L.A. of the Punjab Assembly was travelling in the compartment, the glass panes of which were broken?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Subsequently the police came to know that one M.L.A. was travelling. He said, "if it was a gun-shot, then it was aimed at me"; but he was not sure. The police contacted the railway employees also. They said that they did not hear of any report of a gun. Subsequently the M.L.A. said that he would give information about the two persons whom he suspected. He has not given so far any information.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the first information report was lodged in this case and whether there is mention of firing or stone-throwing in the first information report?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The first information was given by the Guard. He said that certain glass panes were broken in the brake-van and in the compartment next to it. That is all he said. It was not clearly stated whether there was stone-throwing or gun shot.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The incident took place on 27th December, 1959 and the hon. Deputy Minister has stated that he is not sure whether it was a stone or a bullet. May I know whether anything was found, whether a brickbat was found or a bullet?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The police have vigorously searched and they have made enquiries. They examined the train also and searched it to establish whether it was a case of gun shot or not; but nothing could be established.

Rourkela-Bhilai Rail Link

*751. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 310 on the 16th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the actual progress made so far with regard to the construction of a new double railway line from Rourkela to Bhilai steel plant; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) About 94 per cent. of the doubling work has been completed.

(b) The complete line is expected to be opened for goods traffic by April, 1960 and for passenger traffic by March, 1961.

Shri B. C. Mullick: May I know what amount of money is to be spent on the construction of this line?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The amount to be spent on the first phase from Rourkela to Bhilai is Rs. 21·16 crores.

Air Services

*752. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the particulars of occasions on which changes had been effected by the Indian Airlines Corporation in its schedule of services and route pattern during the last 3 years;

(b) on how many such occasions, advance notification of the proposed changes was given by the I.A.C. to the travel agents and public and by what margin of time;

(c) whether it is a fact that the travel agents and some of the State Governments have represented and expressed concern at such frequent changes made by the I.A.C. in its schedule and route pattern; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). I lay a statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 45.]

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What are the specific reasons why the Corporation could not give more than 10 days' notice of the change in their schedule to the operators and travel agents, as mentioned in the statement?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am afraid I shall not be able to give any specific reason. There have been so many reasons, perhaps delay in the programme, last-minute changes and so on. But I do agree that this short notice is rather undesirable.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Government realise that these frequent short notice changes in the schedule of operation work as a great handicap in tourist promotion work in the country and in view of the fact that tourist promotion and control of airlines vest in the same Ministry why Government have not been able to co-ordinate the activities of I.A.C., so that the tourists who come to India are not put to any trouble?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have just stated that short notice is not be desirable. Of course, the sentiments that have been expressed in the House will be conveyed to the concerned quarters.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know the reasons why on certain occasions, only two or three days' notice has been given for making changes in the schedule?

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister said he was not able to give the details. He also feels it is undesirable.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: He said it about 10 days' notice. The statement says that notice has been given for 10 days or more. But in some cases, even with two or three days' notice, changes are being made.

Shri Mohiuddin: There are certain occasions when two or three days'

notice was given. But these are merely for local services and not for the route pattern as a whole.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is there a definite time schedule when the whole matter of changing the timings of passenger traffic is undertaken by the I.A.C.? Otherwise, are we to conclude that it is taken up any time any day and changes are brought about?

Shri Mohiuddin: Broadly speaking, the route pattern is changed, if necessary, twice a year—summer and winter. But of course, certain local changes are made from time to time. As I have already stated, short notice is undesirable.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to know the difficulties that the Ministry is facing in correlating the activities of I.A.C. and tourist promotion. Since both are under the control of the same Ministry, why is it not being achieved?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not think there are any difficulties. Of course, we will try to see that no undue hardship is caused on account of frequent changes.

Late Running of G.T. Express

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*754. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the G.T. Express from New Delhi to Madras was constantly running late during the month of January, 1960;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the punctuality of this train?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. The train arrived Madras Central right time on 24 occasions during the month.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether only the time of departure from a particular station and the arrival at the destination are taken into account for deciding the late-running and not the arrivals at the intermediate stations.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is so; only the arrival time at destination is taken into account. But then I must submit to the House that we are maintaining a complete record to see that the trains are maintaining punctuality at important junctions in the intermediate stations also. We are trying to perfect it.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister was telling us about the arrival of trains at Madras Central. What about the arrivals in New Delhi? How many times was it late?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Trains from Madras to Delhi are late more often. That is because on the journey from Delhi to Madras even though there are delays on the Central Railway section it is made up from Bezwada to Madras where there is partial doubling. On the journey from Madras to Delhi, even though the trains arrive at Bezwada in right time, they are delayed on the Central Railway section because of a number of engineering works and crossings there.

Shri Narasimhan: Have Government noticed the fact that in many cases the G.T. express arrives at the station before the terminal station, whether it is Delhi or Madras Central, fairly according to time and that the late running is only at the last lap of the journey? In the intermediate stations it is running according to schedule.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is not so. There is a long stretch of run from Bezwada to Madras and from Mathura to Delhi. So, there is a lot of cushion in these two sectors and any time lost in the intermediate section is made up in the last stage.

Shri Narasimhan: I did not say that it is made up; I said "lost".

Mr. Speaker: He says that the train services in the intermediate stations are all right but when they come within the easy distance of the terminals they are stopped.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sometimes that also happens.

Mr. Speaker: Is it so often?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is lack of platform capacity in Madras station. When the trains reach near the Madras Central station there is no platform to receive the trains.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Will the Central Railways be asked to see that these delays are avoided as far as possible, because the Central Railways is more responsible for the delays than the Southern Railways?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That is our effort. But a number of engineering works are going on in the Central Railway. As soon as those engineering works are completed, we hope to expedite this train. As a matter of fact, our intention is that from the 1st of April there should be further improvement in the running of the G.T. Express.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री को यह बात मालूम है कि ग्रैंड ट्रंक एक्सप्रेस कुछ बड़े बड़े स्टेशनों पर जहां बीच में पहुंचती है वहां उस के देर से पहुंचने की वजह से कुछ अच्छे और लम्बे दौरान में जो गाड़ियां चलती हैं वे चली जाती हैं। दृष्टान्त के लिए इटारसी जब ग्रैंड ट्रंक पहुंचती है उस से और जो बम्बई मेल वहां से जाती है उसमें सिर्फ आध घंटे का फर्क है और इसके लेट पहुंचने से.....

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member making a suggestion?

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं यह कह रहा हूं क जहां यह पहले निकलती थी ५ बजे या तो यह जल्दी निकले या उस के टाइम में कुछ फर्क किया जाय, १५, २० मिनट का फर्क रहने से लोगों को घंटों पड़ा रहना पड़ता है तो क्या आप इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सोच रहे हैं?

श्री जगजीवन राम : डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतलाया कि अभी जहां गाड़ी पहुंचती थी वहां ठीक समय पर पहुंचे इसके आंकड़े देख रहे थे। अब यह देख रहे हैं कि बीच में जो जंक्शन स्टेशंस हैं जहां गाड़ियों से उन्हें मेल लेना है वहां पर ठीक समय से पहुंचने के आंकड़े क्या हैं और प्रयत्न यह हो रहा है कि वहां पर ठीक समय पर पहुंचे जिससे गाड़ियों का कनैक्शन टूटने न पाये।

Atomic Garden in New Delhi

*755. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Atomic Garden is to be established in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are its advantages?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. A cobalt 60 Gamma Field Radiation Unit, also known as Gamma Garden is being set up at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

(b) The Gamma Garden can be used for creating new variability in crop plants and would thus help crop improvement through the breeding of new varieties. The Gamma Garden can also be used for creating new variations in insects and micro-organisms. With its help experiments relating to the control of insect pests through sterilisation, and on preservation of food material through the use of radiations, can also be conducted.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What are the plants which are planted there? What is the estimated expenditure for running this atomic garden?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The estimated expenditure, including the recurring expenditure of Rs. 18,000

per year, is Rs. 2½ lakhs. The garden is almost complete and it will come into operation very soon. The word "garden" is a popular scientific name. We are not going to plant any plants there.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the purpose of operating this garden? Will the advantages derived from this garden be transmitted to the agriculturists? By what time the Government or the IARI will be in a position to know the advantages?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This is just an experiment to make use of atomic energy in agriculture. Through radiation we can preserve food materials. The exposition of some of these plants to radiation will assist the variability in crop plants. Control of pests and insects is possible through sterilisation. There is great scope for making use of this energy for the development of agriculture.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What will be the cost of this atomic energy garden?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have stated that Rs. 2½ lakhs have already been spent.

Shri Hem Barua: Since there are no plants in this atomic garden, is the word "garden" not a misnomer in this case? If so, do the Government propose to change this name to some other name?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is a scientific name used generally in scientific parlance for Gamma rays. It is called Gamma garden.

Survey Plane Crash

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*757. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an aircraft of the Air Survey of India crashed on the morning of 22nd January, 1960 on its way from Hyderabad to Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the crash?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident is under investigation.

Shri Raghunath Singh: When was the aircraft last serviced and found fit?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have just now stated that the investigation is going on. All these details are given in the investigation report.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the certificate of airworthiness was overdue?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have just now stated that all these details are being examined and will be incorporated in the report. I have not got the information as to when the certificate of air-worthiness was due to expire.

Shri Narasimhan: How long will it take to get this report?

Shri Mohiuddin: I shall ask them to expedite it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This accident took place on the 22nd January and this is March. Still, he has not got even this information. He must be prepared for the supplementaries.

Shri Hem Barua: The information about the air-worthiness certificate could have been obtained in a minute. Why was it not done?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have not got it with me. I can get it from Calcutta where the plane is based.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That information is always available with the DGCA.

Water Supply for Jharia Coalfields

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*761. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for water supply to Jharia Coalfields from Damodar Valley has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the scheme is going to be put into operation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The scheme has been almost completed and put into operation.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether the supply of drinking water will be affected by the supply of water for irrigation to the lower Damodar Valley?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not think so. I should think that if it is a drinking water supply and even if it does affect, it will receive precedence. But I have no reason to feel that it will affect irrigation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will this water supply be given to Jharia only when there is high level in the Damodar Valley dams or will it be given even now when in the lower valleys there is already hardly any water?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no definite information on the subject but since it is a drinking water supply scheme I presume that it will be given all the year round.

Shri Muhammed Elias: What amount will be contributed by the State Government to fulfil this scheme and will this water also be supplied to Raniganj and Asansol coal areas?

Shri Karmarkar: About the latter part of the question I should like to have notice. Regarding contribution, I may say that the Government of India had agreed to give an outright grant to the extent of 50 per cent. of the cost of the scheme. A substantial amount of Rs. 36 lakhs was paid to the Government of Bihar in 1955-56. In addition to that the State Government asked for a loan of Rs. 22·50 lakhs. This amount was also sanctioned in 1958-59. That is the position.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As the summer season is near at hand and it becomes very difficult from April onwards to find water in coalfield areas as also in Dhanbad and Jharia towns, may I know whether arrangements will be completed before the onset of the summer season this year?

Shri Karmarkar: I think so. The hon. Member's suggestion is important and I shall convey it for expeditious completion of the scheme.

Timber Treating Plant, Imphal

*763. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Timber Treating Plant has been set up in Imphal; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure sanctioned and spent for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Not yet.

(b) The expenditure sanctioned is Rs. 91,865 non-recurring and Rs. 26,600 recurring. An expenditure of about Rs. 83,700 has so far been incurred on the purchase of machinery and construction of buildings.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the Manipur Administration is procuring ordinary timber worth Rs. 5 lakhs for treatment and also for its utilisation in construction?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They have procured the machinery. They have ordered for the chemicals. They have also started procuring the timber.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether precautionary measures are being taken for keeping this procured timber?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. All necessary precautions are being taken.

World Agriculture Fair

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*765. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Community Development Departments of the States sent groups of farmers to visit the World Agriculture Fair at Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of farmers sent, State-wise;

(c) the facilities afforded to the farmers; and

(d) the reactions of the farmers after visiting the fair?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A statement showing the number of farmers State-wise who visited the World Agricu.ture Fair is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 46].

(c) They were provided facilities of railway fare, transport, board and lodging etc.

(d) They showed keen interest in the Fair and were impressed by the modern Farming techniques and standards exhibited.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether there were complaints in regard to the inadequate arrangements made by the Community Development authorities?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We have received no such complaints.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जो भिन्न भिन स्थानों से किसान लोग इसको देखने को आए, वहां के बोर्ड, वहां के चार्ट और अधिकांश चीजें अंग्रेजी में होने के कारण हिन्दी, उर्दू या किसी भी देशी भाषा में न होने के कारण से वह लोग बहुत से समझ नहीं सके और उनको बहुत असंतुष्ट होकर यहां से लौटना पड़ा ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think the presumption of the hon. Member is correct.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why not?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Every batch of farmers that came here was accompanied by some officer, by the BDO or the SDO as the case may be, and the Extension Officer (Agriculture) was always accompanying each team.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बात जानते हैं कि किसी अफसर का उन्हें कुछ बताना और उनका खुद पढ़ना उस चीज को, इन दोनों में बहुत फर्क है, और क्या इस बात का आयन्दा ध्यान रखा जाएगा, जब कभी इस तरह की चीजें हों, कि उनमें जो बोर्ड और चार्ट रखे जाएं वे हमारी भाषाओं में हों ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The farmers had come to see the Exhibition. In an exhibition it is not only Hindi. Various languages all over the world were there. Therefore there were people to explain to the farmers in the language known to them.

Shri Thirumala Rao: In regard to part (c) of the question, has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that when a batch of farmers containing hundreds of them had to stay at another place on account of the very late arrival of trains carrying them, the succeeding batch was brought to the same place where there was no accommodation and these people were asked to clear out? Were all these difficulties placed before the Ministry?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir. It is a fact that certain trains arrived nearly 24 hours late. But arrangements were made to see that proper

facilities were given for the first batch and the second batch which came on the heels of the first batch.

Shri Rami Reddy: Is it not a fact that their stay was intended only for two days and they complained that they could not visit all the stalls?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Each batch stayed for three or four days.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In the American, Chinese and Soviet stalls everything was written in English as well as in Hindi. Why was not the same practice adopted in Indian stalls?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We were not in charge of the Fair.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: In such circumstances I would appeal to the hon. Minister, who was in charge of the Fair and who is also present here, to explain to the House if he knows it.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I am prepared to give a reply. In some of the stalls, as they considered the Fair as an international one, they primarily used the international language. But there were many stalls which had used Hindi also. So it is not correct to say that.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In the Soviet Russia, American and Chinese stalls everything was written in English as well as in Hindi, that is, our national language. I want to know why the same practice was not adopted in Indian stalls.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I admit that this mistake was committed in many of the Indian stalls. We frankly admit it. We tried to get it rectified as best as possible.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रदर्शनी का सरकार से क्या सम्बन्ध था? सरकार का इससे सम्बन्ध न होते हुए भी सरकार ने इस पर लाखों रुपया किसानों को बाहर से बुलाकर इसे दिखाने में खर्च किया। क्या सरकार इस प्रदर्शनी की जांच पड़ताल में कोई अधिकार रखती है, और अगर नहीं रखती है तो इस तरह का काम क्यों किया गया?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I think the question is only about the farmers who visited the Fair and not about how it came into existence and the relationship of the Government with the Fair.

Telephone Exchange, Belgaum

*767. **Shri Khadilkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Belgaum Telephone Exchange on the 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1960 refused telephone communication by leaders of Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti to Members of Parliament in Delhi, representing Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti; and

(b) if so, under whose authority the Telephone Exchange, Belgaum acted in such a manner as to deprive some Members of Parliament from receiving information from their constituents?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The Government are not aware of any such incident.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Khadilkar: Has Government enquired whether on some pretext or other telephone connection was refused to Delhi? That is the only thing I want to know.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The information I have is that six calls were made from Belgaum to Delhi. One was to Shri S. M. Joshi. That was tried at 11.15 hours and the gentleman was not available at Delhi. Then the other one was for Shri Khadilkar. It was tried at 13.25 hours and he was told 'not expected in quarter of an hour'. The call was cancelled at 15.00 hours at subscriber's request.

Shri Khadilkar: You admit that six calls were booked. I was sitting in my room in order to get informa'ion. No call was received in my place here. That is the main question.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The information I have been given is that the call did not materialise and at about 3 o'clock it was cancelled.

Import of Second-hand Wheel Equipment

*768. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2602 on the 10th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether a final decision on the question of importing second-hand wheel equipment from the United States has since been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if reply to part (a) above be in the negative, how long it will take to come to a decision;

(d) who indicated to the Transport Development Council in June 1959 that the landed cost of each set will be Rs. 200; and

(e) what was the basis of calculating the landed cost at Rs. 200 per set?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

(d) and (e). The cost of Rs. 200 per set was calculated on the basis of certain offers received from suppliers in the U.S.A. and it included the likely charges for additions and alterations, if any, to be made to the sets in India for fitment on bullock carts.

Shri Chandak: May I know if this proposal of importing 10,000 second-hand wheel assemblies from America has been approved by the Planning Commission? If not, what is their reaction?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Planning Commission have advised that before we finally place orders or go ahead with this proposal, we should examine the feasibility of adapting the present bullock carts for quicker and smoother movement by introducing the ball bearing arrangement and other similar arrangements, and that is at present under investigation.

Shri Chandak: May I know how much of the sum of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned in April, 1951 and Rs. 2 lakhs sanctioned in February 1956, by the Transport Advisory Council has been spent for supplying wider steel flats for bullock cart wheels and for running pilot projects for bullock cart improvement?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly say how much of that has been spent, but the Advisory Committee, of course, recommended that for bullock carts, so far as possible, the new system might be arranged, and they might be fitted with iron tyres.

Shri Chandak: May I know whether the sum of Rs. 20 lakhs sanctioned by the Transport Development Council in June, 1959, will be spent for importing wheel assemblies or the sanction will remain on paper as on previous occasions?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am afraid, the hon. Member is confusing things. The Transport Development Council is an advisory body; it does not sanction schemes and projects. It, of course, recommended that we should try to sanction a project for the purchase of 10,000 wheel assemblies, but that was subject to certain conditions. The Transport Development Council also advised that before we do so, we should also examine the possibility and the feasibility of having the ball bearing arrangement in the iron-tyre bullock carts so that we may, if possible, save some foreign exchange.

Shri Chandak *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Enough has been asked.

New Medical Colleges

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*769. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shrimati Minimata:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to open 18 New Medical Colleges to meet the shortage of doctors?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Government of India have no proposal to open any new medical colleges. The establishment of medical colleges is mainly the concern of the State Governments.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In my constituency of Banaras, a medical college is going to be started in the Banaras Hindu University after three months. What help is the Central Government going to extend here? It is a Central University.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, I have understood the question. The Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University has kindly intimated to us that they are transforming the present Ayurvedic Medical College into a modern medical college. We have said that if they like they can go ahead, they have our best moral support.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Moral support? What about the money?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding money, we had about Rs. 6·5 crores at the beginning of the Second Plan. We have allocated that already for putting up some medical colleges and for helping others for upgrading. In addition, because we thought there was need for medical students, we have made available a sum of Rs. 2 crores from other schemes to enable existing medical colleges to increase the number of students. By the time we did that, we finished all the money. Therefore, we have nothing except moral support to give to the Banaras Hindu University.

Shri Thirumala Rao: In view of the fact that there is a large number of medical graduates, is it the policy of the Government to assist private medical colleges like the ones in Udipi and Kakinada with financial assistance?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. We are thinking in terms of extending a token financial assistance to show our support for such medical colleges. They are doing good work, as I have said many times, but unhappily for us, we have no money with us.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Considering the fact that the number of doctors available during the remaining period of the Second Plan and the Third Plan will be much less than required, even though it is a State subject, has the Ministry of Health thought of placing some more resources at the disposal of the State Governments to start more colleges now so that when the Third Plan comes we may not be held up for want of doctors?

Shri Karmarkar: I appreciate that there is need for more medical colleges in the States, and so far as help is concerned, it will all depend upon the resources that will be made available to us during the Third Plan. It is too early for me to anticipate. If there is any money, then part of the money will go to medical colleges.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My point is a little different. I may not have made myself clear. When the Third Plan actually starts, if the money is made available, it will take at least some years for the doctors to be trained and equipped. Therefore, is it not necessary to lay particular stress and emphasis on this from now and to have available even during the Second Plan period more resources to help the State Governments to start more medical colleges?

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend can appreciate that merely laying stress does not create money. So, during the Second Plan I am very sorry we are helpless in the

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matter. We cannot give any money when we do not possess it. Regarding the Third Plan, as I said, it is premature for me to give any assurance to the House; much depends upon the total resources available, and if my hon. friend can help me in getting more resources, I shall be extremely grateful.

श्री पद्म देव : इन १८ कालेजों में से कोई कालेज शिमला में भी खोला जाएगा ?

श्री करमरकर : अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चाहेगी और स्कीम बनायेगी और पैसा जहां से उसे मिलता है वहां से लेने की कोशिश करेगी तो शिमला में भी बन सकता है।

श्रीमती मिनीमाता : इन १८ मैडिकल कालेजों में से महिलाओं के लिए भी क्या कोई कालेज है ?

श्री करमरकर : जहां तक महिलाओं का सम्बन्ध है, दूसरों से इस तरह की शिकायत आने लगी है और वे कहने लगे हैं—हमारा यह कहना नहीं है और हम कहते भी नहीं हैं—कि महिलाओं को जब शिक्षित कर दिया जाता है तो वे अपने घर चली जाती हैं शादी के बाद और मर्दों को अगर शिक्षित किया जाता है तो वे कोई न कोई काम करते हैं। लेकिन हम लोग इस तरह की बात में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। हमारी राय यह है और हम चाहते हैं कि जितनी तादाद में भी महिलाओं को शिक्षित किया जा सके, उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

श्रीमती मिनीमाता : मध्य प्रदेश में भी इन १८ कालेजों में से एक आध मैडिकल कालेज खुलेगा ?

श्री करमरकर : अगर मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार उसके बारे में सोचेगी और खोलना चाहेगी तो हम उसे मारल स्पोर्ट, नैतिक समर्थन प्रदान करेंगे। अगर हमारे हाथ में पैसा आएगा तो हम पैसे से भी सहायता करेंगे जैसे पहले भोपाल में किया था। हमें बहुत खुशी होगी अगर हमारे पास पैसा आजाए।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महिलाओं के साथ इतनी हंसी क्यों करते हैं.... (**हंसी**) (*Interruptions*). मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि जब लेडी मैम्बर्स कोई सवाल करें तो उसका सही उत्तर क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है और सही उत्तर दिया जाना चाहिये। हंसी सदन में नहीं होनी चाहिये। मेरा पूछना यह है कि महिलाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में कितने मैडिकल कालेज खोले जा रहे हैं और खोले भी जा रहे हैं या नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं और अगर खोले गए हैं तो किन जगहों पर खोले गए हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : कालेजों का खोलना या बन्द करना स्टेट्स का काम है। अगर वे चाहें तो महिलाओं के लिए खास तौर से कालेज खोल सकती हैं और वे ऐसा करने के लिए आजाद हैं। पर अभी कालेजों में बहनों के लिये कई सीटें रिजर्व की जाती है और जहां तक मुझे मालूम है मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने महिलाओं के लिए काफी सीटें रिजर्व कर रखी हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. lady Member evidently has felt it. Certainly this is a matter of sentiment. I would only suggest to hon. Ministers that as far as possible, the language should be such that feelings are not hurt, the sentiments of the lady Members in the House and elsewhere are not wounded.

Shri Karmarkar: I shall translate what I said in Hindi, because my Hindi was not understood by you, because this is a serious matter. What I said was precisely this, that it is open to the Madhya Pradesh Government to open a college exclusively for ladies, they are free to do so, we do not come in the way, but so far as I know Madhy Pradesh have taken care

to see that a number of seats is reserved for ladies. If there is anything wrong in that, I apologise.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the hon. lady Member has taken exception to this, but to the earlier answer, namely that women, if they are educated as doctors, marry and then go away. It is possible that she has taken exception to that and not to the other one. Anyhow, what has been said has been said. Hereafter I would urge upon all hon. Members not to wound the feelings of lady Members.

Dr. Atchamamba *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Here is a lady Member who is a doctor.

Dr. Atchamamba: Lady doctors are practising and they are very efficient.

Shri Karmarkar: If you give me indulgence, I will translate precisely what I said. I said that from certain quarters complaints have been received that lady doctors, when they are trained, marry and they are not useful to society. I added further that we do not believe in this complaint at all. That is what I said. If I am wrong, I apologise to her.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: This raises a very major discussion. Men also get married, don't they?

Dr. Atchamamba: Lady doctors have got as much right to marry as the men doctors and they marry.

Mr. Speaker: Unnecessarily a controversy has been raised. The hon. lady Member, Dr. Atchamamba, is herself a doctor. She is married.

Dr. Atchamamba: And I am practising.

Mr. Speaker: Now, question No. 770.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: I am sorry I was a bit late today. I submit that question No. 759 may be taken up now.

Mr. Speaker: After all the questions are finished. I shall allow her an opportunity.

Shri Amjad Ali: She may be allowed that concession, as she is a lady Member.

Mr. Speaker: No, nothing of the kind. No lady Member is allowed to come late. I do not want to make a distinction between men and women, so far as coming into the House is concerned.

Shri Tyagi: These are Holi days, and the House is in a Holi mood.

Hirakud Project

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*770. **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1076 on the 21st December, 1959 and state whether the Orissa Government's request for a loan of 90 lakhs of rupees for reimbursement to the Hirakud Project has been approved by the Planning Commission by now?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): No, Sir. The matter is still under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

Shri B. C. Mullick: May I know the reasons for the delay?

Shri Hathi: The Planning Commission have asked for certain information from the State Governments, and that is being considered.

Shri B. C. Mullick: May I know how many acres out of four lakhs acres have been brought under cultivation now at Hirakud?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the latest figures, but the figure up to October, 1959 is 2,85,171 acres irrigated.

Shri Chinamoni Panigrahi: What kind of information have the Planning Commission wanted to know from the State Government or the project authority, owing to which this delay has taken place?

Shri Hathi: The Planning Commission have asked for some very pertinent information. Rs. 90 lakhs was the estimated cost of excavating the field channels. The project authorities had borne this cost, and the project costs had to be reimbursed by the State Government. The Planning Commission have asked the State Government to find out the actual costs of the work done, the balance to be spent, how they propose to spend the balance and from what funds, and when this work will be completed.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that out of an irrigation potential of four lakhs acres, only 2·85 lakhs acres have been utilised, and it is because of the lack of field channels that the full irrigation potential has not been utilised? Why is it that the Planning Commission are making this delay in sanctioning this money?

Shri Hathi: This delay has nothing to do with the delay in executing the field channels. The field channels have actually been dug by the project authorities. That work has been done. The point is that this is not a part of the project estimates, and that is to be recorvered from the beneficiaries later on by the State Government. The State has to reimburse it to the project authorities. The work has been done, and the money is spent. It is spent from the loans advanced by the Central Government to the project authorities. Therefore, the work is not being held up or the work has not been held up on that account at all. It is a question of adjustment of accounts.

I.A.C. Winter Time Schedule

*771. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been delay on the part of the Indian Airlines Corporation in finalising its 1959-60 winter-time Schedule;

(b) if so, the date by which it was ordinarily due for finalisation and the date when it was actually finalised together with reasons for the delay; and

(c) on what date was the above winter schedule released to the Travel Agents and the public?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The winter schedule which should ordinarily have come into effect from 1st November, 1959 was delayed till the 1st December, 1959, as one of the Viscounts was held up in the U.K. for repairs.

(c) The winter schedule was released to all concerned on the 17th November, 1959.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether it is a fact that this winter schedule was issued to the public on 1st November, and on the 2nd November, it was again withdrawn because the corporation said they had second thoughts over this winter schedule?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not exactly remember the date, but I do admit that there was some confusion in the introduction of the winter schedule in 1959.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know how many complaints of dislocation from the various travel agents and the Directorate of Tourism were received by the Ministry due to this cancellation after 24 hours of the issue of the schedule?

Shri Mohiuddin: Complaints were received, as I have already stated on a prior occasion, in the Ministry of Communications.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know what steps have been taken by the Ministry to see that such things do not occur in the future?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have also informed the IAC that there should be no cause for such confusion in the future, and they have stated that they are making every endeavour to see that

such confusion does not arise in the future.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I wanted to know what steps Government had taken and whether they had given any directive to the IAC to see that such things did not arise in the future. The hon. Minister has stated merely that they are making endeavours to see that such confusion does not occur in the future. May I know the endeavours that have been made?

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to follow this kind of question. The hon. Minister has said that he had a talk with them, and they said that they would make every endeavour to see that there was no such confusion in the future. The hon. Member wants that to be sent in writing in the form of a directive? What the hon. Minister has done is as good as that.

Miraj Kurduwadi Latur Link

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*72. { **Shri D. A. Katti:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** / **Shri Sonavane:** }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 558 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the survey reports in connection with the conversion of Miraj Kurduwadi Latur narrow gauge have since been received;

(b) if so, whether these have been examined; and

(c) the nature of decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Engineering Survey Report was received recently, but the Traffic Survey Report is still awaited from the Railway.

(b) The proposal will be examined after the Traffic Survey Report is also received.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri D. A. Katti: May I know whether the proposal to divert this railway line *via* Athni has been considered, and if so, what is the present position?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are two alternatives. That has also been considered, but the railway does not recommend it.

Shri Heda: Latur is the most important town on this railway, which is on the narrow gauge while Latur Road which is about fourteen miles from it is on the broad gauge. Is there any proposal to connect these two places namely, Latur and Latur Road?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A survey has been made to connect up Purli Vaijnath *via* Latur.

Shri Sugandhi: May I know the reasons for the present decision of the railways not to change the alignment so as to touch Athni and other commercial centres?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The reason is that the traffic is not such as would justify the extra cost and the extra lead. That is the reason.

Corruption in Howrah Goods Accounts Office

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*773. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 826 on the 11th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether final action has since been taken against the employees involved on charges of corruption in Howrah Goods Accounts Office; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Action in remaining 18 cases is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question asked on the 11th December, the Deputy Minister had stated that out of 76 cases taken up for inquiry, 58 cases had been finalised, two cases were in the process of finalisation, and thus the remaining cases were 16 in number. But today he mentions that there are 18 remaining cases. I want to know whether it is 18 or 16.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is 16. It is expected that in the course of the next six months, the remaining sixteen cases would be completed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know when these cases are likely to be finalised.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that in the course of six months, they would be finalised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what action has been taken. Who are those employees? Out of them, what was the number of class I, class II, class III and class IV employees? Was there any class I officer also involved in these?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not have those details here. I would require notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What charges of corruption were levelled against these officers, whether class I, or class II, or class III or class IV, were those charges of a serious nature and if so, what punishment has been awarded to these persons?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I said earlier, I do not have the break-up as between the different classes. The charges were of corruption namely, waiver of wharfage and similar corrupt practices.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the amount involved in this case of corruption?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In all, the amount is Rs. 15,000 odd.

Indian Shipping Companies

*774. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Shipping Companies have been member of India-U.K./Continental Conferences for a number of years but are not allowed to pick up cargo from Colombo or any of the other ports in Ceylon;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reason advanced by the Conferences concerned is that the trade is adequately covered by the existing lines.

(c) The Indian Shipping Companies concerned are carrying on negotiations with the Conferences for attaining their object.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इंडिया भी कामनवेल्थ का एक मेम्बर है और जो कि यू०के० शिपिंग लाइन है वह भी कामनवेल्थ का एक सदस्य है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तानी शिपिंग कम्पनियों को जो कि इस लाइन के सदस्य हैं, यहां का कार्गो उठाने के वास्ते क्यों बाधा उपस्थित की ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य को विदित होगा कि यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं हैं जो कि स्वचालित हैं और उनको पूरा अधिकार है। उनके कार्य संचालन में गवर्नमेंटों का या शासनों का हस्तक्षेप नहीं है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इन कम्पनियों के पक्षपातपूर्ण कार्य के वास्ते क्या भारतीय कम्पनियों की जो शिपिंग लाइन है वह भी इसी प्रकार का कोई एक कदम उठायेगी ताकि उनको एक सबक मिले।

श्री राज बहादुर : जी हां अभी हाल में जो कोलम्बो पर पाबन्दी थी, कोलम्बो के

अतिरिक्त उन्होंने सीलोन के सारे बन्दरगाहों पर भी पाबन्दी लगाई और हमारी जो शिपिंग कम्पनियां हैं उन्होंने उस पाबन्दी को स्वीकार करने से इंकार कर दिया बल्कि घोषणा कर दी कि वह कोलम्बो पर और दूसरे अन्य बन्दरगाहों पर जायेंगे। सिर्फ इतनी पाबन्दी रक्खेंगी कि जो अब तक किराये की दर या भाड़े की दर चार्ज की जाती है, वह चार्ज करेंगे और कोई खास रियायत उस पर नहीं लेती हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि उन्होंने बहुत मजबूती के साथ कदम उठाया है और हम इस का स्वागत करते हैं।

Shri Achar: Though there is no legal power available, is it not possible for the Governments of India and Ceylon to take up the matter with the Conference and do something?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is neither in the hands of the Government of India nor in those of the Government of Ceylon. It is entirely a matter which concerns a non-official body of an international character which is autonomous in its functioning and is fully independent so far as policy and programmes and rules and regulations are concerned. The only method or remedy open to the Indian Shipping companies is to negotiate and in case negotiations fail, to defy and stand competition from the member lines concerned.

D.D.T.

***775. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has received a grant of Rs. 5·6 crores from U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission for purchase of over seventeen thousand tons of D.D.T. for this year's spraying requirements; and

(b) if so, from where this quantity of D.D.T. is to be procured?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission have agreed to make available funds to the extent of $ 1,18,53,000 equivalent to Rs. 5·64 crores for procurement, through their organisation in the U.S.A., of 17560 tons of D.D.T. required for the spraying during the year 1960-61.

(b) D.D.T. is to be procured from the U.S.A.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether arrangements are being made to manufacture our requirements of DDT in India in the near future?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. There are two DDT factories manufacturing it. In due course of time, we shall, I think, take steps to make the country self-sufficient. But at the present moment, we have to import, especially in view of the aid and the fact that they want that it should be imported from their country.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: How much DDT are we able to manufacture now in our factories, and by what margin does it fall short of our requirements?

Shri Karmarkar: About the exact quantity of production in the country, I should like to have notice. But the present requirement has been, as I see from the figures, the quantity available with the amount of aid that they will give *plus* something more which is our shortfall. And we are arranging for filling up the shortfall.

Shri Tyagi: As it is not a matter of great pride to beg and get everything from other countries, I am anxious to know as to by what time the Minister thinks that India will be self-sufficient in such an elementary requirement of the country.

Shri Karmarkar: I think a moment ago I asked for notice to the same question.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it was one of the condi-

tions when the grant was given by the Technical Cooperation Mission that the purchase should be made from USA?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. That condition is there. We wanted both the DDT and the aid. I do not agree with the observation of my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, that we are begging for aid. We never beg for anything, and the Prime Minister has made it quite clear that we get aid under our own terms and not anybody else's.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if we are having it as a loan and we shall repay it or it is a grant given by a rich country to India, being poor? I also want to know whether Government have made any provision in this or the next Plan to make India self-sufficient in DDT production.

Shri Karmarkar: As regards the latter question, as I said, I would like to have notice. Then I shall give an adequate answer—after getting the material. I do not want to hustle myself into a hasty reply.

As regards the other question, I do not all agree with my hon. friend in his implication that they are a rich country and we are a poor country. So far as the aid is concerned, we welcome it. I hope my hon. friend realises that this is to fight malaria and malaria will be a thing of the past in a few years. I think we have every reason to appreciate the international aid that is given. We do not look upon it as either beggary or as some alms given to us.

Shri Tyagi: Do Government propose to make some grant to the USA for some of their requirements?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is exceeding the limits of the question. This is a matter of international affair. We take things from others and if there is necessity, we give also. What is this kind of allegation and insinuation about? It is not at all right. Next question.

Train Accident at Jhansi

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*778. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two passengers were injured when the Delhi-Jabalpur coach bumped into the rear breake-van of the Bombay bound 6 Up Delhi Mail at the Jhansi railway station on the 21st February, 1960;

(b) the cause of the incident; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes; two persons received serious injuries.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) Necessary action will be taken by the railway Administration after the report of the enquiry committee is finalized.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know what is the amount of damage that has been done as a result of this accident?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no damage on account of the accident.

Leprosy Home for Delhi

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*780. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Minimata:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government to open a new Leprosy Home for Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme to open a leprosy research institute also; and

(d) if so, whether any plans have been chalked out for the same and what are they?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). There is no scheme under the consideration of Government to open a new Leprosy Home for Delhi. The Delhi Municipal Corporation, however, propose to convert the Leprosy Home at Tahirpur Village near Shahdara (Delhi) into a Detention Camp. This proposal is estimated to cost Rs. 18 lakhs.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: How long will it take for the scheme to fructify?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as I could say offhand, the plan is to begin this year. As to how long it will take to complete the whole scheme, I have no material at present to give an answer. I shall find out.

Electricity from Noharkotiya

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*781. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report for generation of electricity from the natural gas of Noharkotiya oil wells has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the report; and

(c) when the same is likely to function?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Central Water and Power Commission, who were entrusted with the work of preparing the project report for the scheme to establish a thermal power station utilising natural gas from oil wells at Noharkotiya, have recently completed the project report and sent it to the Assam State Electricity Board. The project report when received from the State Government, will be processed through the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects.

(b) The project is likely to cost Rs. 6 crores and provides for the installation of 3 generating units of 16,800 KW each.

(c) The Power Station is expected to come into operation some time in 1963.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement, I find that the project is likely to cost Rs. 6 crores. May I know if this amount would be made available by the Assam State Electricity Board or Central assistance will be given?

Shri Hathi: The question of financial assistance will be determined later on.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know how the cost of generation of electricity from this natural gas compares with that produced by conventional methods like thermal or hydel method?

Shri Hathi: That depends upon the cost of gas per thousand cubic feet. Assuming the cost of gas at 30 nP per thousand cubic feet, the cost will be about 4 nP per kw hour. That compares favourably.

Shri Hem Barua: What is happening to the natural gas emitting from the Noharkotiya oil wells at present? Is it being burnt out? If so, what is the total output of natural gas which has been burnt out?

Shri Hathi: I have no information on that.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Fixation of Sugar Prices in South Bihar

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S.N.Q. 8. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar have requested the Central Government to control the prices of sugar produced in South Bihar sugar factories; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre to such a proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what is the basis on which Government have taken a decision regarding the fixation of prices of sugar produced in one category of mills and not in the other?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In North Bihar the production comes to roundabout 278,000 tons whereas in South Bihar it is about only 33,000 tons or so. We thought when the ex-factory prices were fixed in July 1956 that the prices in South Bihar would be adjusted to the landed cost of sugar in North Bihar. Not only that; at that time the prices in South Bihar were roundabout the prices that have been fixed for North Bihar. And, if we had to fix the prices for South Bihar they should have been a little more than the prices in North Bihar. On a balance of considerations, we thought at that time it was not necessary to fix the prices for South Bihar. Now the question has been reviewed and the Cabinet will take a decision shortly.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the factors which are urged by the Bihar Government to control the prices of South Bihar sugar?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Since the prices prevailing in South Bihar are more than the parity prices that would be justified under the circumstances, the Bihar Government has urged us to fix the ex-factory prices of South Bihar sugar also. They have also said that the prices prevailing in South Bihar are more than the prices that are justified by the landed cost of sugar. But, now, there has been an agreement at a meeting held by the State Government representatives and the South Bihar factories that the prices may be fixed at Rs. 40½. Even this appears to be a little high so that the Cabinet is now going to take a decision on the ex-factory prices.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has considered or is considering the proposal of pooling all the sugar production in the country and then regulating the prices of sugar in the entire country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): It is a little difficult proposition. If it becomes necessary, we will do it; otherwise, it is not worth while doing it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the prices of sugar produced in South Bihar and in South India are not controlled whereas the sugar produced in Northern India is controlled?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is so for various reasons. We propose that if we really have enough sugar—and that is what we propose to have—wth us, there will be no need for control at all.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that ever since control was imposed on sugar produced in North Bihar, U.P. and Punjab, the mills of South Bihar and South India have been reaping much higher profits than the mills in North Bihar, U.P. and Punjab? If so, why are Government delaying matters now when the Government of Bihar have recommended the fixation of prices for South Bihar sugar? Will Government also try to fix the prices in South India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to South Bihar, it is covered by the answer I have already given. But,

with regard to south, it is generally known that the prices in the south are governed by the landed cost of U.P. sugar so much so it will be a little more than the prices prevailing in the north.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister said that the Cabinet is to take a decision. May I know whether the Cabinet is likely to take a decision only on this question or about the sugar produced in all the mills? What will be the amount of profit left for the employers? My information is that .....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What will be the basis for the fixation of prices?

Shri S. K. Patil: The difficulties of the South Bihar sugar mills is that the duration is very small and the sugar contents are also lower. The cost is, naturally, a little more. That was why we accepted that. Then, there were some arrangements being made by which the prices will equalise. They have come to Rs. 40½. Even then, there is a slight margin. So, we are thinking, if possible, also to control that at that price so that these difficulties would not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are the steps taken by Government to have a uniform sugar price throughout the country? Sugar is selling at Rs. 1/6 in some places and at Rs. 1/8 in other places.

Shri A. M. Thomas: My senior colleague has already answered that it would not be in the interests of sugar production to have uniform prices throughout the country. I have also stated that with regard to the south the prices are governed by the landed cost of the U.P. sugar. In fact, much thought was bestowed on this question and we thought that, in the interests of larger sugar production and because we found that in the south in the Deccan area there was the possibility of great expansion of the sugar industry, it would be better not to control the ex-factory prices (*Interruption*).

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister just now said that the matter is under consideration. May I know how long it will take to finalise this?

Shri S. K. Patil: As I have pointed out, nothing is lost even if it is not finalised immediately because the difference is small. It will be done; surely, there is no national loss in delay.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Is it a fact that economic production of sugar in the south is more feasible? Are Government taking steps to encourage it?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is not a small percentage; it is very much and we are encouraging more mills there in the Third Five Year Plan.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Price of Fertilizers

*747. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to lower the price at which fertilisers are sold to the cultivators by the Central Fertilizer Pool; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The question of fixation of prices of fertilizers for the year 1960-61 is under consideration. It is not possible to say at present what the final price would be.

Vessels from Poland

*750. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 953 on the 16th December, 1959, and state the progress made by Government in obtaining ocean-going ships,

tankers and fishing boats on non-transferable rupee payment basis, with provision of deferred payment facilities from the Government of Poland?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): No further progress has been made since no Indian Shipping Company has as yet shown any interest in the Polish offer.

Conversion of Gudivada—Bhimavaram Rail Line

*753. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 220 on the 7th August, 1959, and state:

(a) the progress made up to the end of December, 1959 in connection with the conversion of Gudivada—Bhimavaram line to Broad Gauge; and

(b) the total amount spent up to the end of December, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The progress made upto the end of December, 1959 is 5 per cent.

(b) Rs. 4·90 lakhs.

Creamery at Barauni

*756. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have contributed for the establishment of a rural creamery near Barauni Railway Station (Bihar);

(b) if so, the quantum of cream to be produced there;

(c) the areas to be served by the creamery; and

(d) the extent to which the inhabitants of Barauni locality would be benefited?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Out of an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 7.6 lakhs, the Central assistance is Rs. 4·2 lakhs grants and Rs. 3·2 lakhs loan.

(b) About 4,000 lbs. of cream would be prepared daily and converted into salted butter and ghee.

(c) The milk will be procured from 101 villages in Begusarai and Khagaria sub-Divisions of Monghyr district. The finished products will be marketed throughout the country, particularly in the eastern region.

(d) The inhabitants of the localities concerned will find ready market and better return for their surplus milk and a dependable and pure supply of milk.

World Agriculture Fair

*758. **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri Manabendra Shah:
Shri Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1100 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether in addition to the farmers invited by Government for the Fair, the Bharat Krishik Samaj had also invited progressive farmers;

(b) if so, the number of such invitees; and

(c) the total expenses incurred thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The Secretary, World Agriculture Fair, has furnished the information as follows:

(a) and (b) The Bharat Krishak Samaj had requested its Branches in different States to encourage a large number of farmers to come to Delhi to see the Fair. It is estimated that between four and five lakhs of farmers, visited the Fair, over ten thousand visited New Delhi

from all parts of the country between 10th and 14th February, 1960, when the Sixth National Convention of Farmers of India was held in the Talkatora Gardens.

(c) Bharat Krishak Samaj did not defray the travel expenses of the visiting farmers.

Floods in Assam

*759. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government in response to the request of the Government of Assam for assistance for restoring the Flood Control Works damaged by 1959 floods; and

(b) if no amount has been sanctioned as yet, the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of Assam had estimated that the cost of repairs to flood protection works damaged by floods in 1959 would be about Rs. 23 lakhs. Normally expenditure on repairs to and maintenance of flood protection works is to be borne by the State Governments from their own resources, and no Central loan assistance is admissible for the purpose. In view, however, of the disastrous floods of 1959 in Assam, which resulted in considerable damage to the flood protection works, the Government of India decided, as a special case, that the cost of repairs to the flood protection works damaged by the 1959 floods might be met by the State Government from the Central loan assistance under the flood control programme, subject to the following conditions:

(i) The normal maintenance and repairs expenditure will be met by the State Government from their own resources. Only the cost of repairs to the flood protection works damaged by the disastrous floods of 1959 should be adjusted against the Central loan assistance to the State Government, under the flood control programme. All estimates for repairs were to be forwarded to the Central Water and Power Commission for scrutiny.

(ii) The expenditure was to be met from within the allocation of Central loan assistance to the State Government for flood control measures.

(b) The State Government were authorized in October 1959 to carry out repairs to the damaged flood protection works and meet the expenditure from within the allocation of Central loan assistance and there was, therefore, no delay in the issue of sanction.

Sharavatty Project

*760. **Shri T. Subramanyam:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore State Government have proposed to take up work of installing four more generating units in the Sharavatty Hydro-Electric Project; and

(b) whether it would be possible to secure for this project assistance from the U.S.A. on loan basis?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Mysore State Government have put up proposals for the installation of 5 more generating units as the Second Stage of the Sharavathy Project.

(b) This project has been proposed for the DLF assistance from the U.S.A.

Kosi Barrage

*762. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foundations of Kosi Barrage are presenting difficulties due to continuous seepage problem; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to prevent such happenings?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Diphtheria Cases in Delhi

*764. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of diphtheria cases in Delhi every year during the last three years and how many of them proved fatal;

(b) the money spent on the curative and preventive treatment of diphtheria cases during the same proved fatal;

(c) whether any proposals have been received to introduce diphtheria immunisation for all children in view of the low cost and better results of diphtheria immunisation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) No.

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

*766. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether incentive bonus scheme has been introduced in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur;

(b) if so, how many departments are covered by the scheme;

(c) the number of workers covered by the scheme; and

(d) whether the scheme has yielded favourable results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, a start has been made with effect from 2-1-1960.

(b) The Scheme has been introduced in the Turret and Capstan Section of the Machine shop but it will be progressively extended to cover all the production shops in the factory.

(c) The number of workers covered so far is 51.

(d) It is too early to offer any comments.

Betwa Bridge at Nautghat (Uttar Pradesh)

*776. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to construct a bridge over the river Betwa at Nautghat in Jhansi District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance given by the Government of India for this project; and

(c) when this project is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rupees eight lakhs.

(c) The detailed estimate is being prepared by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in consultation with the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The work will be started after the estimate has been approved by the Government of India. The project is expected to take three years to complete after its commencement.

Ticketless Travel

*777. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several people, including some constables, were injured on the 19th February, 1960 near Sijua when a group of students attacked and threw stones on a bus in a bid to recue some persons arrested on a charge of travelling without tickets on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir. Only 2 police constables sustained injuries as a result of stone throwing by students.

(b) On 19-2-60, a crorss country check was organised with the Special Railway Magistrate of Dhanbad to raid train No. 2 DC by surprise at Angar Patra Halt on Chandrapura-Dhanbad section of Eastern Railway. During the course of the raid, about 12 students were found travelling without tickets and on their refusal to pay the fare and penalty, they were handed over to the police for realisation of necessary railway dues. While these students were being taken by buses from Angar Patra Halt to Dhanbad, they were stopped by a large number of other students reported to be studying in Gandhi Smarak Vidyalaya, Sijua P.O. Dhanbad, and stones were thrown on the buses. Some glass panes of the buses were broken and 2 police constables sustained injuries. The ticketless passengers were fined by the Railway Magistrate and subsequently let off on realisation of the Railway dues.

Small Turbines

*779. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 670 on the 8th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the designs of small turbines to produce small quantities of electricity; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The designs are still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

P. and T. Advisory Committees in Uttar Pradesh

935. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 287 on the 20th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no non-congressman has been appointed to any of the Telephone Advisory Committees and State Post and Telegraph Advisory Committees in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The members of Parliament on these Committees are nominated in consultation with the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. The members of Legislative Assembly are nominated on the recommendations of the State Government.

The members are replaced from time to time on expiry of their terms.

Leprosy Control Scheme

936. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the total allocation made to Punjab for 1959-60 under the Leprosy Control Scheme and the total amount spent by the Punjab State Government for the control of leprosy upto the end of 1959 since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs. 21,000 has been tentatively allocated to the Punjab State as Central assistance for the Leprosy Control Scheme for the year 1959-60.

The total expenditure incurred by the Government of Punjab for the Control of Leprosy from the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan upto the end of 1959 comes to Rs. 1,60,925.

Water Supply in Mehrauli, Delhi

937. **Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 13,000 residents of Mehrauli (Delhi) will get filtered water by the end of the current financial year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the remaining 8,000 residents of the town will be provided filtered water only next year; and

(c) what were the reasons for the non-supply of filtered water to the residents of this area so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The population of Mehrauli as per census of 1951 is 7569. According to the estimates of the Town Planning Organisation, this population is expected to be about 9000 in 20 years. Arrangements have been designed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to provide water to a population of 9,000. The entire population will be getting water from the public hydrants by April 1960. Individual connections would be given only when the distribution system is laid in the different areas. It is not possible to indicate as to when this will be completed as it will depend on the topography of the place, availability of water as well as the availability of Cast Iron pipes & specials.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi came into being in April, 1958 and the survey for preparation of detailed scheme was taken in hand by them immediately afterwards, but the scheme could not be put into execution earlier as Pumps and Cast Iron pipes had to be arranged.

Divisional Superintendent, Howrah

938. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was farewell function for Divisional Superintendent, Howrah Division, Eastern Railway in last October and November, 1959;

(b) whether subscriptions were collected from the employees for that purpose;

(c) if so, the subscription collected (Station-wise) along with the designation of the person who collected the subscription at each station; and

(d) the amount collected from employees and their number (class-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. A few functions of a substantially private and informal character were organised by—

1. At Sahibganj—by the members of the Railway Institute;
2. At Howrah Railway Sports ground—by the Divisional Sports Club, Howrah;
3. At the Howrah Mahila Samiti—by the members of the Mahila Samiti;
4. At the Railway Officers' Club, Howrah—by the said Club;
5. At Howrah Station—by some Divisional staff; entirely on their own in November, 1959.

(b) As these were private parties, no information is available with the administration in this behalf.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the answer to part (b) of the Question.

Drama by Howrah Station Staff for Flood Relief

939. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Howrah Station staff staged a drama for helping the flood-striken people of West Bengal;

(b) if so, how much money was received by sale of tickets (station-wise);

(c) the amount of collection and the number of employees from whom collection was made (class-wise); and

(d) the amount of money donated after defraying expenditure for the function?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 957 was collected by sale of tickets. Details of collection station-wise and class-wise are not available as collections were made through sale of tickets of

different denomination which did not show any particulars regarding designation and station of the persons purchasing the tickets.

(d) The entire sale proceeds, viz. Rs. 957 was donated. The incidental expenditure for this function was met out of the total collection made by the Howrah Division staff for the Flood Relief Fund.

Rolling Stock

940. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new locomotives, coaches and wagons which have been put on the rails between Jullundur and Hoshiarpur during First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the number of such rolling stock which will be put on the above places during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Locomotives and Coaches; Nil

Wagons.—New wagons are not earmarked separately for different sections of the Railway, but are placed in the general Pool of wagons, for use on all Railways.

Departmental Catering on N.E.F. Railway

941. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations on the North Eastern Frontier Railway having departmental catering; and

(b) the number of stations where catering is being carried on by private contractors?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 3.

(b) 31.

Note.—*(1) Refers to stations on North-East Frontier Railway.

(2) Catering referred to in parts (a) & (b) of the question has been taken to mean Restaurants, Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian Refreshment Rooms, tea and light refreshment stalls.

Conversion of Vijayawada-Masulipatam Line

942. Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1746 on the 29th August, 1959 and state the progress so far made in regard to the preparation of detailed estimates for conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge from Vijayawada to Masulipatam?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Sri S. V. Ramaswamy): The detailed estimate has just been received from the Southern Railway and is under scrutiny.

Pontoon Ramganga Bridge near Moradabad

943. Shri Ram Saran: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the scheme of construction of a Pontoon Bridge on Ramganga river near Moradabad has progressed; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The proposals to implement the scheme of the construction of a Pontoon Bridge over Ramganga river near Moradabad have been received from the Chief Engineer, Uttar Pradesh, and are under examination.

(b) If it is decided to undertake the scheme, it will take about one and

half year to provide a temporary bridge.

Irrigation and Power Development in Punjab

944. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1792 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the programme regarding irrigation and power development in Punjab during 1960-61 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in affirmative.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1569·23 lakhs has been fixed by the Planning Commission as ceilings for Irrigation and Power Sector of the Annual Plan, 1960-61, of Punjab as detailed below:—

(i) Bhakra-Nangal	Rs. 1054·23 lakhs
(ii) Irrigation	Rs. 270·00 lakhs
(iii) Power	Rs. 245·00 lakhs
Total :	Rs. 1569·23 lakhs

गंगा नदी पर पुल

६४५. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री रामसरन :

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री १८ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६५२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली और मुरादाबाद के बीच गढ़मुक्तेश्वर के निकट गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाने के बारे में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : जनवरी, १९६० के अन्त तक किये गये कामों की प्रगति तथा खर्च का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्र० सं०	कार्य का विवरण	मंजूर राशि	काम में कुल प्रगति	कुल खर्च
१	मुख्य पुल जिसमें दोनों ओर से मिलने वाली एक एक मील तक की सड़कें शामिल हैं	७७·९७ ला० रु०	४८·९ प्र० रु०	३७·१५ ला० रु०
२	मेरठ की ओर से मिलने वाली सड़क	५·०६ „ „	१०० „ „	४·२५ „ „
३	मुरादाबाद की ओर से मिलने वाली उड़क	९·८९ „ „	५० „ „	५·२५ „ „
४	मुरादाबाद की ओर आने वाली सड़क में मतवाली : छोइया और बगाद नालों पर के छोटे पुल	१४·०५ „ „	१० „ „	०·७७ „ „
	कुल .	१०९·९७ ला० रु०		४७·५२ ला० रु०

डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

९४६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री १६ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५७३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देहरादून (उत्तर प्रदेश) के डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये रहने के क्वार्टर बनाने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : योजनाएं अभी तैयार नहीं है। उन्हें शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप देने की दिशा में कदम उठाए जा चुके हैं ।

Silt at Bombay Harbour

947. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1796 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report from the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona regarding the radio-active tracer experiments to ascertain movement of silt at Bombay Harbour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The object of the radioactive tracer experiment was to locate a suitable dumping ground for dumping the silt to be dredged from the entrance channel. Hydraulic model studies conducted at the Central Water and Power Research Station had indicated that the only site from where the dumped silt was not likely to travel towards the harbour was to the north west of Malabar Point. The radioactive tracer experiments were undertaken to have this conclusion confirmed.

Seven curies of radio-active tracer material were injected on the high water slack at a site northwest of Malabar Point by means of a specially manufactured apparatus. The active material mixed with clay was shaken vigorously in the injector before lowering it on the sea bed. The injection apparatus was then lowered on the sea bed and opened by remote control. The injected material was detected for a period of one and a half months after injection. The detection on the first day indicated a considerable active zone to the south of the injection site, due to the injection phenomenon. Subsequent trackings indicated that the tracer dispersed more towards north than towards any other direction. Despite the unfavourable direction of North West waves for the movement of the tracer, it was dispersed more towards the north indicating that material dumped in this area is not likely to be transported towards the harbour entrance. This site can, therefore, be considered as a safe dumping ground. The result, thus conforms to the findings of the hydraulic model studies conducted earlier at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona.

New Slaughter House in Delhi

948. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1525 on the 16th December, 1959, and state at what stage is the question of relocating the slaughter house at Rohtak Road in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have approved the proposal and it is now under consideration of the Corporation.

Pilot Projects for Industries

949. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1112 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Study Teams set up to study the working, achievements and draw-backs of the Pilot Projects for industries; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the report together with its summary incorporating the main recommendations, are available in the Parliament Library.

Ad-hoc Tribunal

950. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1787 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the one-man tribunal which went into the grievances of Railwaymen; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Tribunal are now receiving further consideration along with the Pay Commission's report.

Truck Accidents in Delhi

951. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of persons who die in motor truck accidents every month in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the figures relating to the last six months; and

(c) the number of cyclists amongst those who died in such accidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 3·8.

(b) and (c). The information required is given below:—

Month	No. of persons killed	No. of cyclists killed
September, 1959	4	1
October, 1959	4	2
November, 1959	6	4
December, 1959	2	..
January 1960	2	1
February, 1960	5	2
TOTAL	23	10

B.C.G. Vaccination

952. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent years there has been greater public response to the B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign against Tuberculosis; and

(b) if so, the result of the campaign in 1958-59?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes; the comparative figures of persons tuberculin tested and B.C.G. vaccinated during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 are as shown below:—

Year	Tuberculin tested	B.C.G Vaccinated
	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)
1956-57	159·68	58·85
1957-58	175·88	64·62
1958-59	210·41	72·53

Central Council of Indian Medicine

953. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the important recommendations and suggestions made by the Central Council of Indian Medicine at its session held in Jaipur recently;

(b) whether the Government have considered them; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The recommendations and suggestions of the Central Council of Indian Medicine at its session held at Jaipur are awaited.

(b and (c). Do not arise.

Thermal Station at Khaperkheda (Bombay State)

954. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to install a thermal station at Khaperkheda in the Vidarbha region of Bombay has been submitted by the Bombay Government;

(b) whether the Central Government have considered the proposal; and

(c) if so, the time required for the power station to be commissioned?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of Bombay have submitted a proposal for extension of the existing Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station by one 30 MW Steam Turbo Alternator set with boilers, in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The project report has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission and also the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power projects. The approval of the Planning Commission is expected to issue shortly.

(c) Assuming that the preliminary works are completed immediately and the necessary foreign exchange is released in 1961-62, the extension is expected to be completed in 1963-64.

Corruption Cases on Central Railway

955. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of corruption cases committed by the Central Railway employees during 1959;

(b) the number of persons acquitted; and

(c) the number of persons convicted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 131 cases during 1959. These cases pertain to:

(i) Bribery and corruption,

(ii) Commercial falsification, defalcation, fraud etc.,

(ii) Breach of service conditions,

(iv) Reselling of tickets and other ticket irregularities including misuse of Railway passes etc.,

(v) Misappropriation of Railway property, and

(vi) Miscellaneous cases.

(b) 2 acquitted in court cases.

(c) 2 convicted in court cases. 11 cases are pending trial in courts of law.

Appointments on Central Railway

956. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons appointed on the Central Railway during the year 1959-60 so far, gradewise; and

(b) whether the reserved quota in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was filled up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

Class	Number appointed
Class I Probationers	6
Class II	—
Unclassified Officers.	2
Class III	973
Class IV	1646

(b) Class I and II recruitment is made after taking into consideration the vacancies on all the Railways and the reservation of the posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is made on the total number of vacancies to be filled. In the circumstances it is not possible to specify that the quota of reservation in respect of the only Central Railway has been filled up or not.

Normally vacancies in Class II are filled by promotion.

Class III—Scheduled Castes Yes,

Scheduled Tribes No,

but deficiency has been made up by recruiting Scheduled Castes instead. Class IV—Yes.

Unauthorised Vendors and Hawkers on Central Railway

957. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some unauthorised vendors and hawkers operate in the Dhond-Manmad and Dhond-Poona sections of the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. Sometimes some unauthorised vendors and hawkers operate on these sections.

(b) The measures generally taken to deal with unlicensed vendors and hawkers, which are given in the statement given below, are taken over this action also.

STATEMENT

(i) Special drives with the aid of Railway Police, especially at the bigger stations.

(ii) Attention by station staff including members of the Railway Protection Force, and by Guards and Travelling Ticket Examiners, to prevent the entry of unlicensed vendors and hawkers into the railway premises and trains.

(iii) Seeking of police co-operation through announcements over loudspeakers and through other publicity media, asking the public to refrain from patronising unlicensed vendors and hawkers.

(iv) Provision of fencing at various stations on a programmed basis, to prevent entry to unlicensed hawkers and other unauthorised persons into station platforms.

(v) Formation of special squads, known as 'Beggar and Hawkers Checkers', to enable a special drive being launched against beggars and hawkers.

Co-operative Movement in Orissa

958. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of money has been given to Orissa Government in the 1959-60 financial year for implementing its new co-operative programme;

(b) what are the schemes which were submitted by the Orissa Government for implementing the new co-operative programme as enunciated by the National Development Council; and

(c) the details of the scheme submitted and the amount asked for?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes. Schemes of co-operative development involving an

outlay of Rs. 17 lakhs were approved in the annual plan for 1959-60. Subsequently an additional outlay of Rs. 14·39 lakhs was agreed to in the supplementary plan for implementing the new co-operative programme. This outlay was agreed to after detailed discussion of individual schemes with representatives of State Government.

(b) and (c) The details of the schemes submitted by Orissa Government and the amount asked for are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 47].

Railway Out-agencies in Orissa

959. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway out-agencies opened in Orissa so far; and

(b) the number and location of new out-agencies to be opened in 1960-61 in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Two.

(b) Proposals to open out-agencies at Aska, Phulbani, Keonjhargarh and Sundergarh Towns in Orissa are under examination; but it cannot be stated definitely at this stage whether out-agencies at these four places will be opened during 1960-61 or opened at all. Also, it is possible that out-agencies at other places may be opened during that year.

Shipping Service

960. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 337 on the 20th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the total tonnage in dead weight of machinery plants and other commodities separately imported on account of the Central and State Governments and for the various undertakings owned, controlled or managed by them during each of the financial years of 1958 and 1959 has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Complete information is not yet available. It is being collected from a large number of authorities and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कृषि प्रदर्शनी

९६१. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लवी मेले के अवसर पर हिमाचल प्रदेश में रामपुर बुशहर के स्थान पर वर्ष १९५९ में फलों, सब्जियों और खाद्यान्न की जो प्रदर्शनी हुई थी उसमें कितने किसानों ने भाग लिया ;

(ख) गत वर्षों की अपेक्षा इस प्रदर्शनी की मुख्य विशेषतायें क्या थीं ; और

(ग) इस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मों० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) ६९४।

(ख) पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में प्रदर्शनी में ज्यादा किसानों ने भाग लिया और अधिक वस्तुओं का प्रदर्शन किया गया। सन् १९५९ में इनाम और शील्डों के अतिरिक्त छः ट्राफियां भी दी गई। इस प्रदर्शनी से मेवों की कुछ किस्मों को जो कि सबसे उत्तम थीं, छांटने में सहायता मिली है। इन की किस्मों का किसानों में वितरण करने का बड़े पैमाने पर प्रचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) २,००० रुपये।

Female Porters

962. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of female porters working at Railway Stations, Zone-wise;

(b) whether any quota has been fixed for the appointment of female porters in each Railway;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the procedure adopted for the recruitment of these porters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). 15,146 and 338 wimen have been licensed to work as porters for carrying passengers luggage and other belongings to and from railway carriages on the Northern, South Eastern, and Western Railways respectively. No quota for appointment of women as licensed porters at stations has been fixed.

(d) The licensed porters are generally selected by the Station Masters/ Station Superintendents from among the applicants registered with them, who must be over 18 years of age, physically fit and bear a good character.

Tampering with Railway Track

963. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of tampering with rail tracks detected in 1959 in the country; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There have been 185 cases of tampering with railway track during the year 1959.

(b) The following steps have been taken to prevent tampering with track:—

(i) The Inspectors General of Police of the different States are frequently addressed to ensure vigorous action on the part of the police to prevent tampering with tracks. Where such incidents have been found to be due to party friction or mere mischief, police authorities conduct necesary propaganda in villages continguous to the Railway track with a view to impressing upon the residents the serious consequences involved in such acts and to desist from them;

(ii) The R.P.F. closely study such cases, make their own enquiries and collect information to focus attention of the police authorities concerned on particular sections where such incidents occur. The development of cases reported to the police for investigation is followed up and such assistance as is necessary is rendered to enable the offences being detected, culprits apprehended and suitable preventive measures adopted;

(iii) Engineering and Permanent Way staff have instructions to ensure that no loose railway material or tools which may facilities tampering with tracks, are stacked or left near the track;

(iv) Co-ordinated patrolling of the affected areas and track is undertaken by the R.P.F., Distt. Police and Government Railway Police. Strict surveillance is also kept over black-smiths and others in the neighbouring villages, who are suspected of being engaged in the trade of railway material and over the cow-herd boys loitering near the track;

(iv) Armed R.P.F. personnel and Permanent Gangmen are detailed for patrolling by foot

as well as by trollies in the most vulnerable areas;

(vi) Deterrent punishment is awarded to the railway staff when it is found that the tampering with the track has been due to any lapses on their part;

(vii) Suitable rewards have been announced for those who give information to the police or the railway authorities in this regard.

Quarantine Restrictions on Indians

964. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state in how many countries quarantine restrictions against Indians are still enforced?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Quarantine restrictions imposed against arrivals from India can be divided into two categories:

(a) Compulsory requirement of valid international certificates of vaccination against small-pox and Cholera.

(b) Isolation (commonly known as quarantining or surveillance of passengers coming from India in spite of being in possession of valid international certificates of vaccination against small-pox and Cholera.

Most of the countries in the world have imposed the former type of restrictions against arrivals either from the whole of India or from infected local areas which are so declared by the Government of India from time to time. The latter type of restriction is imposed by Singapore and Ceylon only.

Supply of Wheat and Rice in Tripura

965. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and wheat supplied by the Government of India to Tripura in the year 1959; and

(b) the quantity that has been distributed during the same period and the quantity that is still in the stock?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 20,700 tons of rice and 1,300 tons of wheat.

(b) During 1959 the Tripura Administration issued 18,700 tons rice and 1,260 tons wheat to consumers through fair price shops.

It is not desirable to disclose the stock figures.

Shahganj Junction

966. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the remodelling, extension and improvement of Shahganj Junction have been fully carried out according to recent proposals for increasing the transhipment capacity and passenger amenities.

(b) if not, what part of the proposals have been implemented and what yet remains to be done; and

(c) what benefits will accrue to the passengers and those concerned with consigning goods, livestock and commodities to the Railways by increase in yards and transhipment capacity?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). On the Metre Gauge portion of the yard, 7 additional lines and 3 short loops have been completed.

On the Broad Gauge portion, conversion of rail level platform into high level island platform, provision of a foot over-bridge to connect it with the main platform and electrification of the station, have been completed. 90 per cent. of the work of providing additional loop with simultaneous reception facilities, has been completed.

The provision of coal transhipment platforms and their sidings, both BG & MG, has been held in abeyance in view of the anticipated traffic *via* Shahganj having not materialised.

(c) With the increase in yard facilities the booking of traffic including coal *via* this transhipment point is now free from restrictions and the movement of passenger and goods traffic would also accelerated.

Foodgrains for Punjab

967. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains allotted to Punjab during 1959-60 giving monthly figures; and

(b) whether it was sufficient to meet the shortage?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 48].

(b) Yes, Sir.

Telephone Connections in Amritsar

968. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have applied for telephone connections in Amritsar (Punjab) till December, 1959;

(b) the number of them who have been provided with telephones so far; and

(c) the number of applications still pending?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 3050 (From 1-3-1956 the date from which the waiting list commences up to 31-12-1959).

(b) 1727 (Upto 31-12-1959).

(c) 1323 (On 31-12-1959).

Quarters on N. Railway

969. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed in the Ferozepore Division of Northern Railway for Railway employees during 1960-61; and

(b) the number of quarters constructed during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 199 quarters.

(b) 48 quarters have been constructed upto January, 1960. 40 quarters are under construction and are likely to be completed by the end of current financial year.

Telephone Exchanges in Punjab

970. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the names of places where telephone exchanges are proposed to be provided during 1960-61 in the Punjab State?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Telephone Exchanges are expected to be provided during 1960-61 at the following places in the Punjab State, subject to materials becoming available in time:

1. Nuh
2. Shahbad
3. Fatehabad
4. Kalanwali
5. Samana
6. Ahmadgarh
7. Ellanabad
8. Raya
9. Phillaur
10. Nakodar
11. Mukerian
12. Kulu
13. Jogindernagar
14. Jaitu
15. Zira.

Port Commissioner, Calcutta

971. { **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri D. R. Chavan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the articles going out on indents from the Stores Department of Port Commissioner, Calcutta are physically checked cent per cent. at the Stores gate;

(b) if not, how much of these are checked at the gate: and

(c) the reasons for not checking cent per cent.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Irrigation in the States

972. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land that was under irrigation by the end of 1947;

(b) the acreage of land brought under irrigation since 1947 (State-wise);

(c) the extent proposed to be brought under irrigation during 1960-61; and

(d) the extent of amount spent since 1947 and the amount proposed to be spent in 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Area under irrigation in 1946-47 was 47·49 million acres.

(b) The total area under irrigation from all sources at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan was 51·53 million acres. An additional area of 4·9 million acres was brought under irrigation by major and medium irrigation schemes by March, 1958. A State-wise break up of this is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 49].

(c) No separate figure for the year is available. However, it is anticipated that by the end of Second Plan additional area of about 9·0 million acres will be brought under irrigation by major and medium irrigation schemes.

(d) A total expenditure on major and medium irrigation schemes included in the First and Second Plan, upto the end of 1960-61 is expected to be about Rs. 761 crores.

State Farms

973. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which large-sized State Farms have already been set up,

(b) their number (State-wise);

(c) whether any assessment of the results achieved by the Farms has been made; and

(d) if so, the conclusions of the assessment?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Three mechanised farms had been set up, one at Jammu in J. & K. State in 1952, one at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh in Sept. 1953 and one at Suratgarh in Rajasthan in 1956, by the Central Government. The first two farms were made over to the respective State Governments in 1958 and 1957 respectively.

(c) and (d). As regards Suratgarh Farm, out of a total cultivable area of 22,670 acres available, about 20,000 acres have been brought under cultivation upto the rabi season of 1959-60. The figures of yield obtained from season to season and the estimated

value of the crops raised are given below:—

	1956-57	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
Area cultivated (acres)	2,993	1,864	2,484	2,923	11,230	6,990	15,843
Total produce (Mds.)	20,790	7,157	10,925	20,249	1,26,835	93,783 Estimated	Standing crop.
Value of crop (Rupees)	4,53,500	1,05,500	2,48,900	2,67,500	21,73,000	7,92,000	Standing crop.

The financial results of the working of the farms according to the tentative profit and loss accounts for the crop year 1956-57 to 1958-59 (i.e., from 1st July to 30th June) are as under:

	Rs.	
1956-57	7,600	(profit)
1957-58	1,27,000	(loss)
1958-59	4,62,000	(profit)

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कों का निर्माण

६३४. **श्री पद्म देव :**
श्री हेम राज :

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में निम्न जानकारी दी गई हो :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक हिमाचल प्रदेश में लोक निर्माण विभाग, वन विभाग, पंचायतों और क्षेत्रीय परिषद ने कितने मील लम्बी सड़कें बनायी ;

(ख) ये सड़कें कहां-कहां बनाई गई और;

(ग) प्रत्येक विभाग ने कुल कितना व्यय किया ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग (Public Works Department) वन विभाग (Forest Department) और क्षेत्रीय परिषद् (Territorial Council) ने दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कुल जितनी सड़कें तैयार की हैं वह इस प्रकार है :—

(१) सार्वजनिक निर्माण

२४ फीट चौड़ी सड़कें	२२२ मील लम्बी
१६ फीट चौड़ी सड़कें	३२२ मील लम्बी
६ फीट चौड़ी जीप चलने योग्य सड़कें	३४१ मील लम्बी
जीप चलने के कुछ अयोग्य सड़कें	६१५ मील लम्बी

(२) वन विभाग

खच्चरों की सड़कें	३५६ मील लम्बी

(३) क्षेत्रीय परिषद् कुछ नहीं

(ख) ये सड़कें हिमाचल प्रदेश के पाचों जिलों, मण्डी, चम्बा, बिलासपुर, सिरमौर और महासू में बनायी गयीं।

(ग) **१—सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग :**

जनवरी, १९६० तक ४,७५,१२,८०१ रु०

२—वन विभाग

जनवरी, १९६० तक १०,८५,३८६ रु०

३—क्षेत्रीय परिषद्

कुछ भी खर्च नहीं हुआ ।

पंचायतों द्वारा बनायी गयी सड़कों के बारे में सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जावेगी ।

Improved Seeds of Kuth

975. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 880 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme to produce improved seeds of Kuth (Saussurea Lappa);

(b) if so, what will be the cost; and

(c) where this seed station will be located?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The total cost of the scheme has been estimated at Rs. 36,900 for 3 years.

(c) The work on the scheme will be carried out at Keylong in Lahaul Valley, Punjab.

Unpaid Decrees on Railways

976. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total outstanding dues against the Railways (Zone-wise) under decrees passed by competent courts remaining unpaid by the end of the last financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

Railway	Outstanding dues against the Railways under decrees passed by competent courts remaining unpaid by the end of 1958-59
	Rs.
Central	43,842
Eastern	Nil.
Northern	6,601
North Eastern	58,302
North-east Frontier	3,22,120
Southern	25,358
South Eastern	29,875
Western	93,302
TOTAL	5,79,400

Telephone Exchanges in Jammu and Kashmir

977. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1093 on the 8th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress since made to open new telephone exchanges in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) by what time these telephone exchanges will start functioning?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The main equipment for these exchanges has been just received at site. Battery, eliminators and associated stores are awaited.

(b) The probable date when the exchanges are likely to be opened is October, 1960.

Motor Accidents in Tripura

978. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of motor accidents that took place in Tripura during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far;

(b) the number of people who died in these accidents;

(c) the number of cases instituted against the drivers and owners of the motor vehicles; and

(d) the number of cases in which the drivers have been convicted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The information required is given below:

Year	Number of motor accidents	Number of persons who died in the accidents	Number of cases instituted against drivers/ owners	Number of cases in which convictions were secured
1957-58	64	13	64	8
1958-59	69	16	69	9
1959-60 (upto the end of January, 1960) .	56	12	56	6

Co-operative Societies in Tripura

979. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Co-operative Societies in Tripura who have failed to hold annual general meetings in 1959-60;

(b) the reasons for not holding these meetings; and

(c) the steps taken by Administration to see that such meetings are held as per bye-laws of the Societies?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly

Multipurpose Development Block, Amarpur (Tripura)

980. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes adopted so far by the Multipurpose Development Block at Amarpur, Tripura, for development of Raima Sarma area; and

(b) how far these schemes have been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The list of schemes adopted with details of their implementation is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 50].

Co-operative House Building Society, New Delhi

981. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government's decision to fix a ceiling of 800 sq. yards is being deferred to enable the members of the High Income Group Co-operative House Building Society C/o Ministry of Home Affairs, to get the land registered in their name?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): It is not so. Orders are expected to be issued shortly.

Private Railways

982. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether Government propose to improve the speed of trains on the private Railways in India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The private Railways run in India are narrow gauge light Railways and are owned and managed by private companies. Passenger trains on these railways are booked to run at speeds consistent with the condition of track and stock used. There is no proposal for improving speed of trains on these railways.

Money Orders

983. { **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri D. R. Chavan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether money orders have been taken delivery of by false representation in West Bengal in 1959;

(b) if so, the number of such cases;

(c) how many cases are under police investigation; and

(d) how many cases have ended in conviction and acquittal?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Telegraph Money Orders.

(c) Two.

(d) Does not arise.

All India Co-operative Registrars' Conference

984. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state the recommendations made by the All India Co-operative Registrars' Conference of the different States held recently at Jaipur?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): A summary of the recommendations of the Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies as amended at the Conference of State Ministers for Co-operation held at Jaipur from 29th January, 1960 to 31st January, 1960 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 51.]

Reservation of Seats and Berths

985. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rules for reserving seats and berths for 1st class are different for Members of public and Members of Parliament, State Ministers, Central Ministers and other officers;

(b) if so, how far they differ in each class;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make them uniform;

(d) whether it is a fact that State and Central Ministers are given preference to other classes and whole compartment is reserved for them against one 1st class ticket; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 52.]

Honorary Physicians in Railway Hospitals

986. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint an Honorary Physician to each Railway Hospital;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Health has been consulted in this connection; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Health is removing the honoraries working in the hospitals under them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is no proposal to appoint an Honorary Physician to each Railway hospital, but the Honorary Consultants of eminence including Physicians are appointed at the headquarters hospitals of the Railways.

(b) No.

(c) This Ministry is not aware of this position. The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Health from whom a reply is awaited

Grass Mahals in Manipur

987. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Grass Mahals in Manipur are governed by the Indian Forest Act, 1927;

(b) the rules under which these Mahals are sold by auction; and

(c) the gross annual earnings for the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No.

(b) Auctions are held under rules framed by the Manipur Administration from time to time. A copy of the latest rules is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(c) The gross annual earnings were as under:—

year	*Amount*
1956-57	Rs. 20,680·00
1957-58	Rs. 40,130·00
1958-59	Rs. 21,210·00

Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks in Andhra Pradesh

988. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks which have been set up in Andhra Pradesh under the Second Five Year Plan so far;

(b) the places of their location;

(c) the total amount which was sanctioned for these blocks; and

(d) the amount which has been spent by now in each of these Blocks?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Four.

(b) (1) Araku in Visakhapatnam District.

(2) Paderu in Visakhapatnam District.

(3) Utnoor in Adilabad District.

(4) Narasampet in Warangal District.

(c) Rs. 108·00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 27 lakhs per block.

(d) The amount spent in each of these blocks upto 31st December, 1959 is as follows:—

(1) Araku	Rs. 15·92 lakhs.
(2) Paderu	Rs. 14·63 lakhs.
(3) Utnoor	Rs. 6·36 lakhs.
(4) Narasampet	Rs. 8·38 lakhs.

Imphal Town Hall

989. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of the construction of the Imphal Town Hall has been undertaken;

(b) whether the plan of the building has been approved by Government; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the completion of the building?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No. The work is scheduled to commence during March, 1960.

(b) The plan was approved by the Manipur Administration.

(c) The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3,30,000 including electrification, sanitary fittings and painting. Government of India have provided a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Imphal Municipality, half of which has been given as grant-in-aid and the other half as loan.

ग्राम पदाधिकारियों के लिये प्रशिक्षण शिविर

९९०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री राधा रमण :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम सभाओं के प्रधानों और मंडल अदालतों के सरपंचों

को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये दिल्ली के अलीपुर और महरौली खण्डों में शिविर लगाया गया था ?

(ख) किस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया ; और

(ग) उसमें कितने प्रधानों और सरपंचों ने भाग लिया ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) जी हां, ऐसे तीन शिविर लगाये गये थे।

(ख) प्रशिक्षण गोष्ठियों द्वारा किया गया जिसका उद्देश्य शिविर के सदस्यों को (१) पंचायती राज कानून-कायदों, (२) देहली भूमि सुधार कानून-कायदों के सम्बन्धित भागों (३) विकास कृत्यों (४) दिवानी, फौजदारी व माल के मुकदमों को दायर और जांच करने (५) हिसाब-किताब रिकार्ड्स आदि रखने के तरीकों से परिचित करना था।

(ग) १६७ प्रधान और २० सरपंच।

New Station Buildings and Yards on N.E.F. Railway

991. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction works of the new station buildings and yards of the stations Baruanagar, Longpatia and Mautgaon in Tinsukia-Mariani sector of the N.E.F. Railway;

(b) whether they are going to be ready within the scheduled time; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 25 per cent. of work on the Station Building at Baruanagar has been done. Earthwork for laying track is in progress. Replacement of the Kutcha Station Building at Longpatia with a new one has been accepted and estimate therefor is under preparation. There is no proposal for laying additional lines at this station. Station building and linking of loops at Mahutgaon have since been completed.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

992. { Shri Kunhan: / Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in class I and class II kept reserved for candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the years 1956 and 1957;

(b) the number of reserved vacancies filled up; and

(c) the reasons why all the posts have not been filled up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 53.]

(c) A sufficient number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes did not qualify for appointment.

Engine Derailment near Pilkhwa

993. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wheels from the engine in a running passenger train went off the rails in November, 1959 near the Pilkhwa Station while proceeding towards Delhi, carrying passengers particularly from Garhmukteswar Mela;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) for how many hours, the line was blocked;

(d) whether any enquiry was held; and

(e) if so, by whom and when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There was no derailment of the engine wheels of the passenger train, but a defect developed in the engine between Pilkhwa and Dasna Stations, causing what is known technically as Engine failure.

(b) Breakage of the left piston rod.

(c) One hour 16 minutes.

(d) and (e). Yes. Divisional Mechanical Engineer on 25th November, 1959.

Wagon Repair Workshop, Kotah

994. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Works Manager (Construction) is working at new Wagon Repair Workshop at Kotah;

(b) when the new workshop was scheduled to function;

(c) whether there has been any delay; and

(d) the target date for the commencement of the work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 14th April, 1959.

(b) By 1st October, 1960.

(c) There has been no delay.

(d) It is proposed to commence the work by September, 1960.

Hindi Examination Passed by Railway Officers

995. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I officers on each Railway who passed language examination in Hindi during each year since 1955; and

(b) the number of Class I and Class II officers on each Railway who are acquainted with Hindi?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Amateur Dramatic Clubs on Western Railway

996. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of amateur dramatic clubs on the Western Railway;

(b) whether they are given any financial grant or facilities to promote their activities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

I.A.R.I.

997. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eight residential flats are lying vacant for the last two years at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; and

(b) the reasons for not allotting these flats to any of the officers of the Institute and keeping these vacant for such a long time?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Recently eight flats have been constructed on the Indian Agricultural Research Institute Estate by the Central Public Works Department but these are not yet complete and therefore, have not been handed over by the Construction Division to the Maintenance Division of the Central Public Works Department. The question of their allotment to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute staff at this stage does not arise.

Post Offices in Jammu and Kashmir

998. Shaikh Mohammad Akbar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many new Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices were opened in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) how many of the Branch Post Offices are managed by non-officials; and

(c) whether the working of such Post Offices manned by non-officials is satisfactory?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 137.

(b) 127.

(c) Yes.

Irrigation Schemes in Jammu and Kashmir

999. Shaikh Mohammad Akbar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the total amount allotted to Jammu and Kashmir State for major and medium irrigation schemes during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The quantum of Central assistance to Jammu and Kashmir for 1960-61 has not yet been finalised.

12.07 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

FIRING ON SOME DISPLACED PERSONS IN MIKIR HILLS

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of adjournment motions from Shri Hem Barua, Shri Banerjee, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Elias and others relating to—

"The situation of grave anxiety and apprehension arising out of the police firing on a group of displaced persons in the Mikir Hills of Assam on the 8th March last, resulting in the death of two persons and injury to many others."

It is normally a State subject, being a matter of law and order. But as it refers to displaced persons, I would like to know what is the grievance and why it has occurred. What is the source of information of the hon. Members?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, the police opened fire.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the source of information?

Shri Hem Barua: It is a newspaper report, and I have received telegrams also from displaced persons. The police opened fire on the displaced persons on the 8th March and succeeded in killing 2 persons and injuring 4. The Government of Assam are engaged in evicting the displaced persons from the Mikir Hill area and that too by the use of elephants. They have employed elephants to destroy the hutments of these displaced persons.

I know how sensitive the tribal people are and I do not want any inroad to be made into their way of life, economically backward as they are. But, at the same time, we must not forget the fact that it is the Government that allowed these displaced persons to settle in that particular area—I mean the Mikir Hills area—when it constituted a part of the adjoining district of Nowgong.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member answer one of my questions. I am really considering whether this is not a matter which was raised by the hon. Member himself some time ago when the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation said that so far as the displaced persons were concerned every effort had been made to rehabilitate them elsewhere, but so far as others were concerned, they were coming and

[Mr. Speaker.]

sitting there and posing as displaced persons; and when they were being evicted, this had occurred. How is it not a matter of law and order?

Shri Hem Barua: I am coming to that.

Mr. Speaker: Immediately let him do so.

Shri Hem Barua: Immediately I will jump into that. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna said the other day that there are certain people who are in unauthorised occupation of the lands there in the Mikir Hills District area. But he admitted at the same time that they allowed these people to get into this district. They should have stopped these people from getting into that district by 1950 or roundabout that time when the Mikir Hills were constituted into a different district under the provisions of the Constitution. They did not do it. They allowed the shadows to lengthen. Now they are trying their best to push these people out of the Mikir Hills area. Where will they go? They will not surely go back to East Pakistan. I want the Government to make alternative provisions for these people before evicting them by the use of elephants. There would be the argument of Shri Khanna that the crowds became violent. That is a pet argument that is generally advanced. This might be the information supplied to the Government by some over enthusiastic trigger-happy policemen. Therefore, I want a judicial enquiry to be made into the entire incident. At the same time, this incident has helped to fan communal and racial passions in that State. Therefore, I would make an appeal to the Government to explore the channels of peaceful negotiations and peaceful solution of this problem. These persons have come to stay and it is no use trying to evict them and push them out. There must be some alternative arrangements made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) *rose—(Interruptions.)*

Mr. Speaker: Anything more?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, on a point of order. My humble submission to you is that in cases where adjournment motions are initiated in the House, at that stage, the only question that should be discussed or the matter to be explained is whether the motion is in order. The Mover can adduce all such arguments as will convince you to allow that motion to be discussed in the evening. He can just argue whether it is a specific matter of public importance and is urgent. In cases where full speeches are delivered on such matters, my Party suffers because we cannot have our say. Therefore, I submit that at this initial stage full speeches should not be allowed. If they are permitted, the other Party must also have the benefit of answering them.... *(Interruptions.)*

An Hon. Member: Hon. Member Shri Tyagi always advises you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is his point of order to be disposed of by mere disturbance? The hon. Members will keep a little patient. He has expressed his opinion. Now, regarding the point of order that has been raised, this is no doubt an urgent matter, which occurred only on the 8th. It is a serious matter involving the death of two persons. If I take in every case the advice given by Shri Tyagi, I will have to adjourn the House almost everyday.... *(Interruptions)*. But there are certain cases where though the matter may be urgent, of great importance and of recent occurrence, it may not be the desire of the Members to see that the House is adjourned but that some suitable action is taken by the Government. In this case, to avoid a regular debate and adjournment of the House, I ask the hon. Members a few questions to explain the matter. This does away with the need to adjourn the House. If I stop it and merely take the advice of Shri Tyagi which he has been giving from time to time, I shall have to adjourn the House almost every day. When the

people are interested in such matters as this, I am trying to soften the matter by getting information. This is one such matter and I can dispose of this matter. The hon. Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: He does not come from Assam. Why does he worry himself?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question of Assam, Sir.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: Would you permit a change of the rule, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Let there be not a regular debate.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will take only half a minute, Sir. I have already sent you the telegram which I have received. According to *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the death roll is not 2, but 11 people have been killed and 100 injured. Then you asked the question whether it is actually the concern of the Central Government. Last time when this was being discussed on an adjournment motion, you kindly said that no harshness should be done to those people. The hon. Minister said that the number was only 400-500 of stateless persons. My information, according to the paper supplied by these refugee associations, is this. A drum was beaten in that area to find out whether they are *bona fide* displaced persons and a total number of 1900 answered this call.

The use of elephant has been confirmed by the Press Note issued by the Assam Government. It says that the police fired six rounds after the crowd became unruly and the one-thousand strong crowd tried to scare away the elephant. You can, therefore, see, Sir, that the elephant is being used. It is a most primitive and medieval method. I cannot imagine the consequences if people join together to scare away the elephant. They did not want to scare away the Deputy Commissioner of that place. If an elephant runs amuck, what will be the condition of the refugees? I would only request that immediate orders should be issued to stop the eviction of these people.

Another thing is this. The sentiment of the hill people there is being roused against the displaced persons. It is very bad. They are all unfortunate people and they hail from East Bengal. They are Bengalis. It is said that the hill people also joined the police and man-handled these people and that women were thrown out of their houses by pulling their hair and so on. This is a very serious matter and I would request the hon. Prime Minister also to see to this, apart from the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Sir, the urgency of this matter is this. This matter has been allowed to be delayed from 1954-55. I myself have raised this matter after visiting this area. But till now, this matter has been delayed and it has now come to the position of shooting down these people. In 1955 it is said the State Government had already given permission to 400 people to settle there but when I was there in 1955 nothing of the sort had in fact been done and even today none of these 400 or 500 people have any *patta* or title deed to show that they had been given so much land and the rest are all squatters. These are the people who have been there for a very long time. That area was part of the Nowgong district and the Deputy Commissioner has allowed them to stay there. It is most unfortunate that this situation has been made to develop like this at this time. The matter must be remedied immediately by allowing them to stay there and by seeing that this sort of thing does not happen.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I put only one question? These people had been allowed to reclaim land there and build huts. Now with the help of the elephants and force, they are being evicted and the huts

[Shri Braj Raj Singh.]

are being demolished and the land is taken away. Government should have thought beforehand and, if they wanted, they should have protected that area for the hill people. This had come to the notice of the Government four or five years ago. Why are they evicting people now from this place? For five years, why have they not been thinking about it?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir, this question was raised by Shri Hem Barua in the House about a week back and I then gave the history of the case. May I just briefly recapitulate it? According to the information available with me, in this autonomous hill area, about 500-600 families went and squatted and forcibly took possession of the lands which belonged to the hill tribes. A census was then taken and it was found that the number of such families who were displaced persons was round about 400-500. In that autonomous hill area, they agreed to allocate about 3,400 bighas of land which was considered to be adequate to settle these people. In the meanwhile, some further squatting took place and the number went up from about 500 to about 1,700. Then a census was again taken and it was found that of these 1,700 families, about 750 families could not even prove their D.P. status. Then arrangements were made to move the families who were considered to be eligible but have not taken rehabilitation benefits to places outside that area. About 400-500 were to be settled within that hill area and the balance were to be taken out to other rehabilitation sites. This process was still going on and the figure has now gone up to 2,000 families, from 500 families. When originally the census was taken two or three years ago, more than half or nearly half were considered not even to be displaced persons. I stated in the House and I still stand by it that of those who were D.Ps., who were eligible and who have not taken the rehabilitation benefits such of those who could be accommodated within the area of 3,000 or 4,000 bighas of land would certainly be rehabilitated within that area. Those who cannot be rehabilitated within that area—I cannot encroach upon the rights of others—can come out and I can look after them. Now the trouble is that these gentlemen who are eligible, who can be taken out and who should come out are not willing to come out. That is the first point that I wish to place before you.

The second point is, on the one hand we are trying to find land and bring them out, and, on the other hand, there is a persistent effort on the part of certain persons, may be themselves and others, who try to push in more people into that area.

Now, as far as this particular incident is concerned, I am very sorry for all that has happened. But my information is only based on a Press report which was published in the morning papers. May I read it for your information? This is a cutting from *The Statesman* dated 10th March, 1960. It says:

> "Two persons were killed and four injured when police fired yesterday on a violent crowd at Uttar Barbil in United Mikir and North Cachar Hills during eviction operations against displaced families, it was officially stated here today.
>
> A Press Note issued by the Assam Government said that the police fired six rounds after the crowd became violent, ignoring repeated warnings of the authorities.
>
> A 1,000-strong crowd, the Press Note said, set fire to a number of houses and tried to scare away the elephants engaged in demolition work.
>
> Ten police personnel and 16 members of the eviction party were injured when the crowd threw stones at the party. The condition of three of these is stated to be serious, the Press Note added."

When I read this news I was perturbed, very highly perturbed. It only came out in the morning capers. I tried to put htree calls to Shillongs to find out more facts. I wanted to speak to the Chief Minister who also holds the rehabilitation portfolio. Twice the line was down. The third time when I could get the line, just some few minutes before I came to the House, he was in the Assembly possibly replying to a motion. So I could not contact him. If you like, Sir, I can get information and place it before the House.

But one thing is obvious, viz., those who are displaced persons, those who want to be rehabilitated, let them come with me; let them come out with the State Government; we can rehabilitate them in other parts of the State. But nobody, either myself or the Chief Minister, in the autonomous hill area, can give a guarantee or give an assurance that they can go into the land of other people, go into the territory of other people, squat there forcibly, go on bringing more people and deprive the tribals of their rights in those lands. Unfortunately, Sir, that is what the position is.

Shri Muhammad Elias (Howrah): May I ask the Government one question?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I wont't allow anything further.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I only want to know one thing.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member resume his seat? I have repeatedly said that I will hear both the sides. They must anticipate what is going to be said by the other side. I allowed them full opportunity to explain their position. I allowed not one non-Member but three of them.

Shri Muhammed Slias: He has not said anything about the question....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is disturbing the proceedings of the House like this. I have given ful opportunity to this side to explain the position. I have heard one hon. Member after the other. At that time this hon. Member had nothing to say. After the hon. Minister has concluded, if once again I allow him to bring in some fresh points I will have to allow the hon. Minister again to reply.....

Shri Muhammed Elias: I only want to know....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is very wrong. I expect the leaders of the various groups to which these hon. Members belong to tell them that they ought not to behave like this; otherwise, what is the meaning of my recognising a group? I will treat them all as unattached Members and deal with them individually. I am really very sorry that they should behave like this. The leaders should themselves tell these hon. Members that they ought not to do so; otherwise, we cannot get along with the proceedings in this House.

Now, this much is clear....

Shri Muhammed Elias: I only want one clarification.

Mr. Speaker: He always wants clarifications. The point here is this. This matter is not one of new impression; four or five days ago this matter came up. It becomes one of new impression merely because there has been firing and two people, unfortunately, died. I, therefore, brought it up before the House.

I would appeal to all sections, particularly those hon. Members here who are interested, if they have anything to do with the people there, to advise those people. They can teach them. The point is clear. Sometime ago there were some displaced families in that area whose number was 400 or 500. That area was sought to be reserved as an autonomous hill area. So far as the tribal people there are concerned, they are also combustible material if they are interfered with. All arrangements were made to set

[Mr. Speaker.]

apart 4,000 bighas of land for the purpose of settling these displaced families within that area without interfering with others. Later on, it happened that 300 more displaced families went and stayed there. Along with them about 1,000 non-displaced families who thought it would be more paying to them it they go and settle in those areas, also went there. Therefore, the whole group of people there can be easily divided into three categories—old displaced persons, new displaced persons and non-displaced persons. The hon. Minister has said that within that area only 400 families can be settled. So far as the other displaced families who went there are concerned, if they are settled in the other portion of the hill area it will make the autonomous hill area non-autonomous altogether. That will amount to taking away the area from their jurisdiction or from the possession and enjoyment of the hill tribes in the Mikir Hills.

Under the circumstances, an attempt is made on behalf of the Government, because they are displaced persons, to provide them with land and habitation elsewhere. They refuse to move. Further encroachment on the autonomous Mikir Hills area is not to be allowed. I do not know if the intention of the hon. Members here is to bring about an eternal quarrel between the hill tribes on the one side and the displaced persons....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Land does not expand along with the number of displaced persons who are going there. (*Interruption*).

So far as the non-displaced persons are concerned, they have to go out. When they refuse to go out, their huts are demolished. In those areas possibly only elephants are available to pull down huts. Therefore, elephants are used for pulling down huts and not for terrorising people If there is still some stone-throwing and all that....

Shri Hem Barua: Are your Sir justifying what has happened?

Mr. Speaker: I am not justifying anything. Hon. Members want to justify any kind of obstruction. Government cannot get along neither here nor there. (*Interruption*). Order, order. This is my ruling, that it is improper for those thousands of non-displaced families to stay there. All proper means will be utilised to evict them. If they become arrogant, create disturbance and begin to kill police people and all that, I am not going to allow the administration to succumb to that. The Administration will be obliged to use all legitimate force not exceeding the limits. I do not think there is anything wrong in what has been done. It is unfortunate..... (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. I have given my ruling.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, on your ruling, I would like humbly to point out that you have based your entire ruling on the statement made by the Minister, whereas there is another side to it. The whole thing hinges on one point, one basic point.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, the hon. Member ought not to take advantage of her position. I have heard both sides. Whom else am I to hear? Shall I go there and examine witnesses (*Interruption*)? I have to decide whether I should allow the adjournment motion or not. Having heard both sides, I cannot blindly say: "No, no, I would not allow the adjournment motion". I have to satisfy not only this House, the Members on both sides, but also the country at large, that I have consider-

ed the matter and this is absolutely no matter for adjourning the House. I am convinced that all efforts have been made. Am I to protect by way of an adjournment motion some persons who take the law into their own hands and make it impossible for the Government to function? I am not going to allow that. (*Interruption*). I refuse to give my consent.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I would beg of you to listen to me. I would just like to submit to you that while you will certainly give your ruling in regard to adjournment motions and we shall obey them, it is somewhat unhappy for Parliament and the country to listen to certain observations which you sometimes make, which seem to indicate that you have given your ruling only on the basis of Government's report.....

Mr. Speaker: I have heard both sides. I am to come to a conclusion on what has been represented here Am I to merely keep quiet and yield to the several adjournment motions coming up here?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But the facts are different.

Shri Hem Barua: It can be challenged.

Mr. Speaker: I can come to a conclusion only on the basis of the facts stated here not only today but on the pervious day also. It was only on account of some other circumstances that I allowed this matter to be reopened here today. I am more than ever convinced that this is not a case for adjournment. (*Interruption*).

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

White Paper on India China relations

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of White Paper No. III containing Notes, Memoranda and letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China between November 1959 and March, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1975/60].

Report of *Ad Hoc* Committee on Automobile Industry

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the *Ad Hoc Committee* on Automobile Industry under the chairmanship of Shri S. K. Jha and a summary of the recommendations thereon. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1976/60].

12.30 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

> "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1960, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd March, 1960."

12.30½ hrs.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BILL

Laid on the Table, as passed by Rajya Sabha

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.30½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Delhi for the year 1956-57 (1st April, 1956 to 31st October, 1956) and Finance Accounts, 1955-56 and 1956-57 (1st April, 1956 to 31st October, 1956) and Audit Reports thereon.

12.31 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACQUISITION OF COLONIES BY DELHI ADMINISTRATION

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria (Etawah): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The delay in the release of certain colonies acquired in Delhi by the Delhi Administration".

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): As I explained in my statement on the 3rd December last, it was the Chief Commissioner who gave a notification of the intention of Government to acquire certain lands. The object was two-fold. Firstly, to ensure a planned development; as the hon. House knows, under the Master Plan, we are having a planned development. Secondly, the idea was also to stem speculation. But Government did not and do not want to stand in the way of legitimate housing. The concerned Ministries have gone into the mater and I am happy to tell the House that 11 colonies, their total acreage being 410, and ten other colonies with an acreage of 136, are being released. The Government have decided to release these lands, on the ground that either they obtain the permission of the Municipal Corporation—the lay-out plans were approved—or of the Delhi Development Authority. Three more colonies, with an area of 89 acres were also sought to be released. Their cases are being considered by the Shahdara Municipal Committee, and after they come to a conclusion, Government will look into the matter.

That there has been so much delay in the matter is inevitable, because the matter had to be gone into carefully in order to avoid speculation. At the same time, the Government have tried to meet the legitimate demands and requirements of those colonies whose lay-out plans have already been approved. That is the position.

I am also laying on the Table of the House, for the satisfaction of the Members of the House, a statement giving the names of the colonies affected and also their acreage. That is all that I have to say on this matter.

STATEMENT

I am indeed very glad to get this opportunity to make a statement on a subject of great topical interest, which is at present exercising the minds not only of the hon'ble members of this House, but of the Delhi public at large and if I may say so, of the Government of India as well. At the very outset, I may incidentally observe that the presumption made in the notice that certain colonies in Delhi have been seized by the Delhi Development Authority is unfounded and as I had explained in the statement made on the 3rd December, 1959, in reply to the Call Attention Notice given by Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Prafulla Chandra Borooah, it was the Chief Commissioner Delhi, who under instructions of the Government of India, issued a notification on the 13th November, 1959, announcing the intention of the Government to acquire 34070 acres of land in Delhi. In that

statement I had also explained that the proposed large scale acquisition of 34,070 acres of land was intended to ensure planned development of Delhi and also to help in preventing further speculation in land transactions which were reported to have been taking place on a large scale. A comprehensive policy regarding final acquisition and disposal of the 34,000 acres of land, which has been notified for acquisition under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, will be formulated in due course, in the light of the recommendations regarding land-use that might be made in the Master Plan for Greater Delhi, which is expected to be finally published by about the end of October, 1960. In the meantime, however, Government have decided, as a measure of meeting the acute housing shortage in Delhi, that the colonies or areas the layout/building plans of which had been approved by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Development Authority or any other competent local authority, may be released from the purview of the Delhi Administration's Notification No. F.15(III)59-LSG dated the 13th November, 1959. This decision was taken early in January, 1960.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi has collected necessary information from the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Development Authority in regard to the colonies, the layout plans of which have been approved by these bodies. According to the information furnished by these local bodies, the names of the colonies which had been approved by them and the areas of each are as follows:—

(i) Area of colonies approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

	Sq. yds.
1. Hari Nagar 'L' Block	1,21,000
2. Layout plan of the land of Shri Mahabir Persad Sanghi	6,451.2
3. Ganga Ram Vatika	66,226
4. Swatantra Cooperative House Building Society's Land	96,800
5. Green Park Extension	3,00,564
6. Greater Kailash II	10,93,840
7. Ajay Enclave	1,02,462·8
8. Sudershan Block Opp. Malvia Nagar.	6,243·6
9. Layout Plan of M/s Choote Lal & Co.	3,70
10. Jai Dev Park	78.166
11. Satyavati Nagar	1,34,552
TOTAL	20,10,005·6 sq. Yards or say 410 acres

(ii) Area of colonies approved by the Delhi Development Authority

	Area in sq. yards
1. D.L.F's Hauz Khas.	1,09,320
2. Model Town (Q. Block only)	14,520
3. Ashoka Park	20,171
4. Naveen Shahdara (only a portion has been notified).	20,000
5. Shyama Prashad Mukerjee Park	1,54,500
6. Hindu Bengali Cooperative Society, Civi Lines	2,35,078
7. Kanwal Park, Mathura Road	48,400
8. Sanwal Nagar	13,068
9. Friends Park on Ring Road	24.970
10. Harijan Colony	21,074
TOTAL	6,61,101 sq. yards or say 136 acres.

Total area of colonies approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority 546 acres.

In addition, the following three colonies had been approved by the erstwhile Shahdara Municipal Committee, but their layouts are being

[Shri Arjun Singh]

re-scrutinised by the Delhi Municipal Corporation:—

	Sq. yards
1. Prem Nagar, Shahdara (only a part has been notified)	94,480
2. Dilshad Garden, Shahdara only eastern has been notified)	3,04,920
3. Panchampuri Jawalaheri (only a portion has been notified) Approved by the Deputy Commissioner .	34,290
TOTAL	4,33,690 or say 89 acres.

This would make a total of 635 acres if the Delhi Municipal Corporation finally decide to aprove the layouts of the three colonies which had been approved by the erstwhile Shahdara Municipal Committee.

Before finally denotifying such colonies from the notification issued on the 13th November, 1959, the Government had to give careful consideration to the pros and cons of this measure. There was a well-founded apprehension that a possible result of the denotification of such colonies might be that the price of individual plots in the released areas would shoot up, thereby defeating the object of preventing speculative rise in the price of land for residential use. It was considered that to counteract such a development, Government should simultaneously announce their intention to develop substantial areas of land in various parts of Delhi and, lease or sell out such plots for residential use in the near future. It is a matter of great pleasure to me to announce today that it is the Government's intention to develop land in Delhi in a large way and to make it available with all possible expedition to genuine builders. We are also asking the Chief Commissioner, Delhi to expedite action to release the land of "approved" colonies from the purview of the notification in consultation with the Delhi Municipal Corporation subject to such conditions as he may consider appropriate for ensuring that the plots which are released are utilised for genuine residential purposes and are not kept unbuilt in the speculative expectation of future rise in their prices.

12.34 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* WATER AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AT SHAHDARA

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, in accordance with your desire expressed yesterday, I shall explain the position. I have very little to add to the facts that I gave yesterday about this matter. On the concerned date, that is, the 7th March, there was a gale and a storm by which electricity failed, and the body concerned went immediately into the matter. A patrolman was sent to trace where the power failed. He had to go beyond the Jumna bridge where it was found that three poles had been uprooted on account of the falling of a tree. Two poles were damaged. As the land concerned was waterlogged—it was a lowlying area—nothing could be done during the night-time, though the materials were collected. At 5 A.M. on the 8th morning, the repairs began, and in the evening the electric connection could be given. In the meantime, the population had to depend on hand-pumps, etc., etc., because they were the only source of water. Nothing else could be done. That is the information that I have to give.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Three poles were damaged. But how is it that it took more than 24 hours to repair them?

Shri Karmarkar: You will excuse me, Sir, if I say that the damage that was done had to require one whole day's time,—11 hours' time. It is not a question of three poles. I can concede that even if one pole is damaged,

the damage can be sufficient to require some repairs. 11 hours' time was the time required for the repairs. The repairs could be effected only by that evening. As I said, three poles have been uprooted and two others were damaged.

12,36 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION— *Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the General Budget. The total time allotted for this is 20 hours. Time taken so far is 15 hours 47 minutes. The balance left is 4 hours 13 minutes. We have been allowing the time that is taken after 12 o'clock on other items to be added on to the time for the general discussion of the budget. Therefore, we could add half-an-hour more for it. Now, how long would the hon. Finance Minister like to take for his reply?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): About an hour.

Mr. Speaker: 4 hours 13 minutes plus half-an-hour would make the total time to five hours roughly. We are starting at 12 35. So, 4 hours 13 minutes added on from now will come to about 5 o'clock. The hon. Minister will take.....

Shri Morarji Desai: If I start, say, at 4 o'clock, I would require about an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I suggest that the general discussion may be allotted one more hour, and the hon. Minister may be requested to reply tomorrow?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He may reply tomorrow, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: But then we will be interfering with the other programme. If the House wants to sit for half-an-hour more or one hour more, I have no objection. But there must be quorum.

Shri Morarji Desai: The message has to go to the other House today.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; there must be some time for the Vote on Account after the discussion is over. If the House is willing to sit till 6 o'clock, I have no objection to allow half-an-hour more for the general discussion.

There is another thing. The Rajya Sabha is not meeting on Saturday. We have to send the Vote on Account Bill to the Rajya Sabha today so that it will have to dispose of it tomorrow. We have to send the Bill to the Rajya Sabha before 5 o'clock today. So there is no chance of extending the time. I shall call upon the hon. Finance Minister at 4 o'clock. He may finish his speech at about five minutes to 5 o'clock. Then we can have the Bill sent to the other House.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on having presented the budget. But many hon. Members have spoken about the various taxes that have been levied. Yet, in the context of the general improvement of the economy of the country, I do not say that there are any heavy additional taxes on the people. However, one should not lose sight of the fact that 80 per cent. of our population lives in the rural areas and they have already been taxed by the State Governments as well.

So far as the agriculturists are concerned, for their land they are taxed. If they are given irrigation facilities, they are charged with water rate and betterment levies. If they grow commerical crops, they are also taxed. So, we should not overburden them with further taxation.

The actions of the Government have been criticised and they are being criticised on the ground that no development at the village level has taken place. But it is far from the truth. If we look at the developmental activities that have been carried on over the last two five year plans, I must say with pride, and I can congratulate

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the Government, that much progress has been made in the rural areas through the NES and Community Development projects.

Sir, in the villages, and indeed in every village, we find enthusiasm bubbling among the rural population which was formerly lethargic to the activities of any social or constructional type in this country. After the decentralisation of power, and democratic decentralisation in the country, more so in Andhra Pradesh where *zila parishads* and *panchayat samitis* have been constituted, I can say with reasonable pride that the real benefit of the developmental activities that are being undertaken has trickled down to the village level and a new village leadership is coming up to shoulder the responsibility of the economic reconstruction of the country. I have to say that the channels of financial assistance or social consciousness are flowing, but they are being choked at some places by the usual official red-tape and other methods. If these things are removed, I do not think there would be any difficulty and all-round development will take place in the villages.

One important aspect I have to bring to the notice of Government is regard-the co-operative sector that is working in this country. We are wedded to co-operative commonwealth and we are contemplating of channelling every assistance through co-operative societies. But when we see the way in which these co-operative societies are working in this country, we have to feel sorry that the real assistance that is needed is not reaching the people. I remember on one occasion, the Prime Minister stated that it had taken six months for him to get a co-operative society registered and even after six months he was not able to get it registered. We thought it would have a salutary effect on the co-operative officials concerned, but we find that they have taken it as a compliment and whenever non-officials or social workers like us try to get some society registered, they say to us, "When even the Prime Minister has taken six months, you could afford to wait for a year more". In that way things are happening. For the actual development of this country, the agricultural department and also co-operative institutions should work properly, so that there may be real development at the village level.

Another important thing I want to put forward before Government is this. I am sure the Finance Minister will be angry with me if I say about the way in which prohibition is working in this country. I have got bitter experience in my social work in that regard. Formerly we were fighting and striving to get prohibition implemented in an effective way. But when we see the actual state of things in the country, it is having very adverse and bad repercussions on the society. A chain of illicit distilling is being carried on and it is having very bad social repercussion. A class of vested interests, people owning hundreds of illicit distilleries, are coming up and they are proving a menace to the social fabric of this country. It is more dangerous in my state of Andhra Pradesh. The implementation of prohibition has been entrusted to the police department, with the result there is demoralisation in the police department and there is every danger to the law and order situation in that part of the country. So, our Government is seriously thinking of removing this from the police department and forming a separate department for its implementation.

Whatever it is, I earnestly appeal to Government that the States may be allowed to scrap prohibition and get good revenues for the implementation of economic programmes for the poor, undeveloped people, for whose benefits prohibition is intended to be enforced. That amount can as well be spent for slum clearance and construction of houses for Harijans. Several other ameliorative activities can very

well be done by the scrapping of prohibition. It is going to prove a serious social danger to this country.

Adverting to my State, Andhra Pradesh has not got its due share from the Central Government. Soon after the formation of the Andhra State, so many people doubted the wisdom of our leaders whether this re-organisation will be conducive to the national interests of our country. But when we see the progress that has been made by Andhra Pradesh in the last four or five years, we can say with reasonable pride that it has made rapid strides in the economic development of that part of the country. In the first year of the Andhra State, Rs. 64 crores and odd had been allotted and our Government was able to spend it on ameliorative activities. Then, after the integration of Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad, nearly Rs. 295 crores had been set apart and I can say with reasonable pride that they have done a very good job. Even in the second Five Year Plan, they have progressed very well so far. The target of food production in the second Five Year Plan is 16,43,000 tons. They were able to achieve production of 11 lakh tons of foodgrains so far and they are hopeful of doing the rest in future also.

Andhra Pradesh, with its mighty rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra and Vamsadhara, with its mineral resources and abundant forest wealth is a temptation to everybody, but not to the Central Government. It is supposed to be the granary of the whole country and the agriculturists there are striving hard to produce more for supplying foodgrains to the whole of the country. But so many times on the floor of the House, we requested the Central Government to start a fertiliser factory in that area. But that request was not acceded to. Our State Government has to take the initiative and start a fertiliser factory irrespective of the central assistance. Even now I learn that they have made a request for assistance for the capital structure from this Government. I appeal to Government to see the reasonableness of the request of the State Government and to give as much assistance for starting a fertiliser factory in that area as possible.

About the progress of the Nagarjunasagar project, we can say with reasonable pride that our engineers were able to construct it rapidly and keep up to the schedule. At times, the work is going on even ahead of schedule. But whenever additional allotments are requested from the centre, it is being denied. Under the Nagarjunasagar project, nearly 40 lakh acres are being irrigated and it is going to be one of the biggest projects in our country. Because it caters to the needs of the entire country, the project may as well be taken over by the Centre and financed entirely by the Central Government.

About the Pochampad project, this will go a long way towards improving the economic conditions of the people of the Telangana area, who are subjected to famine often. Formerly the Devanoor project was contemplated in the second Plan. But instead of that, we feel, the people of Andhra Pradesh want with a unanimous voice, that it should be replaced by the Pochampad project. I am told there is some difficulty at the Planning Commission level. I want that there should be no difficulty so far as irrigation projects are concerned, because they are going to prove of great economic benefit to the country.

So far as minor irrigation is concerned we are making rapid strides in that direction also. If we see the figures supplied by the Government, it is the Andhra Pradesh Government that has stood first so far as the execution of minor irrigation projects is concerned. There is vast scope to execute minor irrigation projects and I want that more amount should be allotted to the State Government.

Lastly, I want to point out that even for what we have to get in the normal course we have to make Herculean efforts to make this Government convinced of the reasonableness of our demand. For example, the integration

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of Hyderabad and Andhra has taken place some four years back. The bifurcation of Hyderabad has also taken place. But, in spite of our repeated demands, a PMG circle was not formed by the Government. It is a resasonable request even on grounds of administrative efficiency but that reasonable request has not been conceded to by the Government. There is a feeling that in spite of our best efforts, in spite of the rapid development that has taken place in other parts of the country, this area has not received the necessary attention which it ought to have received from the hands of the Government. Though Andhra State happens to be the third largest State with a population of 3.36 crores, even its legitimate needs are not looked into or sympathetically considered by this Government. Here I want to bring to the notice of this Government that South India does not consist of Madras alone. The south comprises of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore. So, whenever it is found that there is regional imbalance which has to be rectified by the starting of new industries, one should bear in mind that the south does not consist of Madras alone. There is Andhra Pradesh which deserves more sympathy and more consideration at the hands of this Government.

So far as agricultural production is concerned, Andhra Pradesh has achieved much progress. But so far as industrial production is concerned, we are not able to make much progress. During the last two plans no major industry in the public sector has been started in our area. Even in the sphere of small-scale and cottage industries much care has not been taken. If there is any regional imbalance or lop-sided development that will result in the weakness of the country as a whole. So, there must be a clear perspective of the whole country and every part of the country should receive its due share, more so in the case of Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Rameshwar Rao (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Finance Minister must be complimented for a budget that does not fit in with the accepted or expected "forms". It has certainly confounded the critics. Of course, my friends opposite have found fault with it and have criticised it. If they did not do so, they would hardly be the opposition. If the stock markets have been experiencing conditions of a temporary boom, and here I use the word "temporary" advisedly, it is not the result of any concessions given, but it is the result of imposts not levied. At first glance the Budget proposals are apt to be slightly misleading, especially if one desires to overlook the very significant sentence in the Finance Minister's speech wherein, while discussing the defence expenditure, he says:

> "It may be that later in the year, if the circumstances necessitate it I may have to come before this House for additional funds."

So, I expect that we will have the sledge-hammer in September.

An analysis of the defence estimates will reveal that, as against the revised estimates of Rs. 243.70 crores for 1959-60, the provision for 1960-61 is Rs. 272.26 crores, an increase of only Rs. 28.56 crores. I hope I would not be accused of wishful thinking if I were to say that the actual expenditure for 1959-60 is likely to be more than Rs. 243.70 crores. In any case, out of the increase of Rs. 28.56 crores, I am inclined to believe that about Rs. 18 crores is as the result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. That leaves only Rs. 10 crores for extra expenditure on defence. Surely, the Finance Minister is not being serious when he would have us accept that defence estimates have been prepared against the background of the present threat to our

borders. However, with the prospect of the Prime Minister of the Peoples' Republic of China coming here next month and the need to exchange pleasantries, I shall not find fault either with the Finance Minister, or with the Defence Minister for a matter of that, for not being inclined to expose their hand completely. I have no doubt that the Finance Minister will come back later in the year for substantially additional funds and with interesting imposts.

In passing, however, I would like to refer to a question recently answered by the Deputy Minister for Defence, regarding certain aircraft that were reported to have been grounded due to lack of replacements and that they are not being attended to promptly. The Deputy Minister for Defence in his reply said that the aircrafts purchased from France have not been grounded. Probably, the question was not correctly and fully put. I would like to know the position regarding Gnats and Hunters. They are grounded, most of them, because we cannot obtain replacements for them or because they are not being adequately attended to. In any case, the fact remains that we are still depending on obsolete equipments for our defence. Compared to the MIGs of China or even the Sabre-jets of Pakistan, our Gnats and Hunters are obsolete. The German army is reported to be equipping itself with 104-Gs which are the fastest aircraft of the world today. So, it is time that we look forward and not remain stationary and stay where we are.

However to come back to the Budget, quite a number of friends opposite have been worried about the rather big uncovered gap in the Budget. The normal growth in revenue receipts, I expect, would make up this gap. Customs and excise duties are bound to rise and with increasing commercial and industrial activity as well as the tightening of the tax-collecting machinery, as suggested by the Tyagi Committee, larger receipts to the Exchequer can be anticipated.

The economy has certainly moved out of the stupor of the last two years and is diversifying itself and is rapidly expanding. It is but right that in a period of development, especially in view of the anticipated net investment of Rs. 9,950 crores in the Third Plan, excise duties should become broad-based, especially when direct taxation has almost reached the saturation point.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): But that is denied by him.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: That is why I said "almost".

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): So there is still scope?

Shri Rameshwar Rao: Yes, some little scope in the corporate sector not very much. The items earmarked for additional imposts, except for diesel oil and bi-cycles, can absorb the extra tax that has been imposed.

About diesel oil I would like to urge the Finance Minister to consider if he can knock off the extra 5 nP excise duty on diesel oil and make it a round one rupee. That would certainly encourage the farmers who use diesel oil for pumps to produce a second crop, of food, which is so necesary for us. This is an aspect which certainly, I hope, the Finance Minister will take into consideration.

However, though there are encouraging aspects of the economy, we cannot afford to be complacent. The rise in the all India cost of living index by 5 points hides the real facts. The average housewife has to spend very much more than this "five points" extra to keep the pot boiling. This increase in the cost of living naturally hurts the fixed income lower middle class urban people, the middle class that is growing because of our rapid industrialisation and upon the health of which middle class the progress of the country inevitably depends. If we

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are serious about protecting our democratic institutions and of strengthening our industrialisation process, we must make a special effort to protect this class of people, and especially in view of the large investment that we anticipate in the Third Plan, the makers of our financial policy, it is time should give due consideration to checking this inflationary spiral.

13 hrs.

In an underdeveloped country, passing through a period of rapid industrialisation and heavy investment, there are only two things that can act as sponges and siphon out the increasing money that we are putting into circulation. One is food and the other is cloth. If the internal consumption of cloth can be increased not in the urban areas but in the rural areas and if food production can be stepped up to a level where we can say that we are surplus, not a theoretical surplus because of low consumption but absolute surplus after taking into consideration the minimum required for a healthy society, then alone can the surplus money be sponged out of circulation and channeled into the development process either into investment or into saving or even into the public exchequer. The purchasing power of the rural sector, that is, 70 per cent of India, is so woefully low that even with a *per capita* consumption of not more than 16·8 yards of cloth—these are 1958 figures; no later figures are available—a slight increase in cloth production creates an artificial glut in the market with a resultant stoppage of the mills because there is no off-take. On the other hand it cannot be denied that food production, which is increasing, is not keeping pace with increasing demand and we have the anomaly of rising production and rising prices. The answer to this paradox in my view is heavy, I should say heavier, investment in the rural sector so that we can put more purchasing power in the hands of the rural sector and remove the imbalance that we are rapidly creating between the urban and rural sectors of our economy. This heavier investment could be for increasing food production and for minor irrigation.

My hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah also referred to minor irrigation. This investment would certainly help us to have a two fold advantage. On the one hand it would rapidly increase food production and on the other it will place more money in the hands of the rural sector of our economy. The increased purchasing power in the rural sector would be absorbed by the increase in food production. Their demand for cloth would also increase. Thereby the extra money would be siphoned back into the organised sector of our economy.

On more than one occasion previously I have had the privilege of drawing the attention of this hon. House to the great and urgent need of attention being paid to the minor irrigation sector of our agriculture. I have had occasion of speaking about this in this House and outside and of drawing the attention of the hon. Minister concerned but I have not had any satisfactory answer. If I might point out, the minor tank has the same relationship with Bhakra-Nangal and Nagarjunasagar which the charkha has to the spinning mill. Some people say that the charkha has become obsolete but even so we are providing in the Third Plan, Rs. 140 crores for khadi and village industries. The reason for this is that we would like to put money into the rural sector of our economy, provide gainful employment to large numbers of people and encourage production of khadi. But surely if the charkha has not become obsolete, the small tank has also not become obsolete. If the planners and the hon. Finance Minister could provide Rs. 150 crores in the Third Plan for the restoration of these small tanks, they would be doing a

great service in expediting the uncrease in food production. This money being spent for restoration of minor tanks will help us tide over the lean period, the period of gestation of these gigantic irrigation and hydro-electric projects which we are now building which are nearing completion and which are so necessary for our future. I have often wondered why our administrators and our planners, who are extremely intelligent and learned people, cannot see the simple fact and the simple solution which I starting them in the face. Probably, being learned, Sir, they prefer learned and complicated solutions to simple solutions?

An Hon. Member: Good.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: One other thing I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to is a certain lacuna in the Wealth Tax Act. Every one of us knows that in the last ten years a large number of individuals—I would not say a large section—all over the country have been dispossed—and rightly so—of their *zamindaries* and so on in Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Madras, Hyderabad etc. Now some of them have been paid in bonds, which are selling at 40 per cent below par. Some of them have not been paid yet. In other cases the quantum of compensation that is due to them is still being assessed. Some of them are being paid in annual instalments. About ten instalments have been paid and another ten instalments are due. The Wealth Tax officers are assessing this unpaid quantum of compensation to wealth tax. Theoretically and juridically speaking it way be wealth. But in fact this amount is not in the hands of the assessees. They have no dominion over this amount. They cannot sell it. They cannot mortgage it. They cannot enjoy it. It is an anticipatory wealth. It is an amount which will come to them in course of time. I think it is extremely unfair that these amounts should be taxed to wealth tav when the persons concerned do not possess them. I was hoping that he hon. Finance Minister will very kindly come forward with a small amendment to the Wealth Tax Act making these amounts, which are not in the hands of the assessees, over which the assessees have no dominion, which the assessees can neither sell, mortgage nor enjoy, not subject to wealth tax. Probably when the Wealth Tax Act was framed it was not the intention of the framers that such amounts should be subject to wealth tax. It is a lacuna which can only be remedied by an amendment to the Act. There is no other way of amending it and of preventing these people from being unfairly treated. If they had the money in their hands, they would invest it in business, probably earn some income out of it and not only pay wealth tax but income-tax also. On these amounts which are due to them they do not receive any interest. They have no income from these amounts and they have to pay an additional impost which is rather heavy.

One last thing before I conclude, Sir, and that is about payments that are made for imports from East European countries and from Soviet Russia. A report in yesterday's newspaper said that petroleum and petroleum products are being sold in India by Soviet Russia through a company in India. The hon. Minister, Shri Malaviya, said that he had no knowledge about it. All this is being sold for rupee amounts. It might look extremely useful to us to have to pay for these purchases in rupees, but I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister whether he has any idea of how this money is utilised. Is there any check on the utilisation of this money? Is it kept in the State Bank of India or is this money being diverted for purposes other than what it should be diverted to, that is, other than commerce? If this money is spent on purchasing raw materials or for finished products from India to be taken to Russia and East European countries, we will be extremely happy. But if

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this money is going to be diverted for purposes other than what it is meant for, surely it not only has repercussions which are not very healthy but it also affects the general economy of this country. I hope in due course the hon. Finance Minister will consider this aspect also.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me at the outset congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on presenting a Budget which reassures the private sector and gives great fillip to the investment marker. Let me also give him credit for pursuing a policy underlying last year's Budget of taxing the poor for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan. But before coming to the details regarding the taxation proposals and other things, I would like to draw the attention of the House to certain fundamentals which are relevant and which should be taken into consideration while we are discussing the Budget.

What is a Budget in a developing State? That question must be answered first. In my opinion, the Budget is an economic instrument aimed at achieving a certain objective. If that is so, does the budget or the economic survey or the other Budgepapers really give a picture of the progress in attaining the objective, the direction in which the economy is moving? That is a very relevant question. I expected the Bulget papers, particularly the economic survey, to give a little information at an academic level about the direction of our economy, but as one of the senior officers of the Finance Ministry casually mentioned to me in private conversation, it is more of an administrative type, it is sketchy, and where it has mentioned the price factor and other things, it is almost a casual mention.

I do not know what has happened to this country. When a gigantic effort of development is taking place it is usual to have a certain amount of intelectual ferment, but I find today that even at the academic level there is a lack of fearless criticism or expression of opinion which we used to find in the olden days.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): He started with congratulation.

Shri Khadilkar: That was due to him, but I am going to the fundamentals of the whole thing.

I was very much disturbed to learn that the panel of economists that has been set up to help draw up the Third Plan has come to the conclusion that it is no use presenting the plan frame any longer, but instead, it would be better to have a piecemeal report of development programmes. And, to my greatest surprise—it must be taken note of—a very senior Indian economist, a man like Dr. G. R. Gadgil, while reviewing our economic development, particularly agricultural development plans, has, in exasperation, reached the conclusion that the Planning Commission should be abolished, and that it is enough to have a sub-committee of the Cabinet to advise the Government on planning and other things.

These are very serious matters according to me, because, when, in my opinion, the economy is in the grip of inflation, and the Government is in the grip of complacency, if the academic world also takes the line of cynical indifference to the economic development of the country, I do not know what is going to happen. This is one major factor.

Secondly, planning at present means that there are certain targets and they are adjusted, and to meet the targets revenue resources are tappd in whatever this to be planning, nor is it sider this to be planning, nor is it socialistic planning. And for the enlightenment of the Finance Minister

and his Ministry, I would like to give one small quotation, and that too by a professor who is more in agreement with the free enterprise people, as to what he has to say about the planning effort in this country. In my opinion, his observation is correct also. Prof. B. R. Shenoy has said:

> "....the Indian economy, today, is not a planned economy or a semi-planned economy. About 91 per cent of India national income is drawn from the private sector, ...

—this was said in 1958, and needs perhaps some slight marginal adjustment—

> "....the public sector contribution being 3.7 per cent. The rest of the national income represents administrative expenditure. The functioning of the economy (including the functioning of the public sector)....

—this is very important—

> "....is governed by the pricing system. The Indian economy is, therefore, a market-regulated economy, the appropriation of savings (finance), the acquisition of the factors of production for investment, and the distribution of the output of the production units being determined by the market and price mechanism....".

So, after nearly nine years of planning, where are we? Shri Masani, because he is a free enterprise man, said the Finance Minister and his Ministry have become sort of prisoners of planned economy. I would say they are not prisoners of planning or planned economy, but they are more in the grip of the so-called market and price mechanism that is creating havoc even in countries which had the advantage of developing at a certain favourable period, in history.

Why am I referring to this aspect? The objective of our planning, according to the ruling party, is a socialist society. If that is so, we will have to find out the immediate results of that planning. Is there an attempt made anywhere to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor? Do we find it anywhere? Is there any attempt to bring about a little structural change in social relationships apart from the functional changes that are discernible here and there If we take an objective view of the development and the plans, what do we find?

It has been said the basis of taxation is being broadened. The phrase is borrowed, unfortunately, out of context. What is being broadened is the base of the social pyramid in terms of poverty. This is the picture of the economy that we get.

There is another aspect of our planning effort. In the peculiar context of the world situation today, we are getting aid from both the blocs, but we are forgetting one thing. On the economic level, not on the war level, there is a growing tension between the two blocs which is now emerging. We must give serious thought to what is going to happen to India as a result of that.

Today we are ignoring it, and we feel proud that we are getting enough aid from this quarter and that quarter. When Mr. Khrushchev, a dignitary of our great neighbouring State, pays us compliments, we throw them on the face of the Oppositor and draw some comfort, but we are not prepared to take note of what serious socialist experts in the Soviet Union or China or elsewhere are saying about our economy. There we shut our eyes. In order to absorb or assimilate the aid, the recipient country must be prepared for some sacrifice. just as a patient must be prepared to take the medicine and observe dietary restrictions if the medicine is to have good effect. Yesterday, somebody

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said, and it is being bandied about, that there is no direct relationship between money supply and prices. In fact, yesterday, advancing some economic argument, the Deputy Minister put forward the theory that inflation shows a certain amount of tempo and life in economy; and he advanced the theory of growth, quite an old theory, but which, let me point out to him, is more or less outmoded now. For, I know that in a developing economy, you can use inflation, but inflation must be used in a very small dose and under complete check; but if it goes out of control as it is doing in India, then you wil have to view it seriously as in post-war Germany or pre-revolutionary China it did havoc. But you are ignoring that factor. You have not got the pulse under your fingers. That is the main weakness of all this.

I shall mention just one more point, before I come to the taxation proposals. What is the position so far as the international aid and other aids that we receive are concerned? In my opinion, that is a very important question. Recently, a great authority, a Cambridge profossor of Economics, Mr. Thomas Balogh, who is the Economic Adviser to the Labour Party in Britain, which has an ideal similar to that of the Congress Party, has written something about this. He is not a communist, and let us see what he has got to say. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether they have applied their mind, and if so, in what way. Even when we are getting aid, we are at a disadvantage. Mr. Thomas Balogh has stated that after 1953, that is after the Korean crisis, in terms of trade, we are at the mercy the Western market, as a primary producing country. I would like to quote just one sentence from what he has state. He has stated as follows:

> "Thus, primary producing countries, after a short period of relief immediately after the war, are finding is increasingly difficult to sustain capital accumulation sufficiently to induce sustaining growth. Acording to the U.N. World Economic Survey for 1958, the poor primary producing areas lost more as a result of the deterioration of their terms of trade than the whole of their foreign aid.".

This is very significent. We say that we are receiving aid. What is the nature of the aid that we are receiving? Is it sufficient? Have we prepared the ground to absorb it to the best advantage? He says:

> "The fact that the cost of a change in the automobile models is equivalent to the whole of the productive investment programme of India for several years should at least make people wonder whether the present system of allocating resources of the Western Alliance is sufficient as things stand to cope with their international politico-economic problem.".

The reason for my saying this is this. We are acepting aid, and naturally, we are grateful, but the nature of the aid such as we are getting is that ultimately, if the terms of trade are not improved in favour of the primary producing countries, the whole aid is completely nullified. And all the generosity of the Western countries is being wasted for another reason also. For, without thinking of the economic climate of the country, without bringing about any structural change in society, change is relationship as regards tenancy, direct control, taxation etc. you are now surviving on aid, and you expect that you will be able to fulfil the Second Five Year Plan, on the generosity of the West.

Here, there is one factor which has to be noted, and in fact, a slight admission is made about it in the *Economic Survey*. They have said, and even the Finance Minister at one stage

had the prick of his conscience and admitted that the foundation of the economic superstructure was very weak, and that foundation was food. There is no possibility of getting food surplus to build up a sustaining economy. Leave aside the fact that every year we are importing three million tons of foodgrains, and the money that we are getting under PL-480 is not being used to the best advantage of the country. It is running riot in our economy. That aspect shall have to be studied, but that has not been studied either by the Planning Commission or by the Finance Ministry; they will have to take serious note of it one day, as to how we are going to put to use the funds at our disposal.

13.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I shall finish with the theoretical aspect here, because I shall have to conclude shortly. I shall just deal with one more point so far as the foreign aid is concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already, the hon. Member has taken about the time that was allotted to him.

Shri Khadilkar: I shall omit that point, and I shall come to the taxation proposals. I would have liked to point out one or two things in regard to the theoretical aspect, but for want of time, I shall leave it at that.

So far as the taxation proposals are concerned, I am surprised that today there is a peculiar tendency visible. I do not think that in a democratic country this is a healthy tendency. In Bombay, the hon. Minister's friend and my friend Dr. Jivraj Mehta usually budgets in such a way that he under-estimates revenue by 20 or 25 per cent., and over-estimates the expenditure. This is the usual practice. If we look at the last year's deficit, we find that it was estimated to be about Rs. 58 crores, whereas actually it would be hardly Rs. 15 crores, and perhaps, if the accounts are finalised next year, we shall find that it will be wiped out by the actuals. This year also, the revenue deficit is estimated to be Rs. 60 crores, which is more or less of the same order as that of last year. What I am surprised of is, while this is not done in the West why a democratic country of ours is pursuing this method. The method by which revenue is under-estimated and expenditure is over-estimated so as to absorb the probable shock that is likely to come about during the next year end, if the estimates go wrong, is entirely wrong.

Secondly, when you admit that you have failed to hold the price-line—and this is the admission made by the Finance Minister as well as the Economic Survey—what have you done so far? One of the objectives of the Plan is to assure particularly the poorer sections of our society that their well-being will not be undermined and that this will be at least guaranteed. In the Western countries, the real wage is the factor, which is always protected. But here, people talk 'Oh, there is a wage spiral'. They do not realise that this wage spiral is the result of sky-rocketing prices. It is neither to the benefit of production nor to the benefit of the wage-earner. Unless some remedy is found out to stabilise the prices, and particularly to create a sector of economy which constitutes the well-being of the common man which will not in any way be affected by the inflationary pressure, you will not be getting the fruits as you expect or the results as you desire, and the only thing that will happen then is that the poor people would be getting poorer still, and the rich richer still. I shall not read the quotation from Professor Shenoy, but I shall merely say that he has pointed out that because of inflation, over Rs. 350 crores are gathered in the hands of a small coterie of financiers; and in terms of national income, three to four per cent. is absorbed by this small coterie. This should not be allowed.

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Coming to taxation, instead of taxing the transport industry, as he has done, the Finance Minister could have resorted to the other remedies that were available. Last year, I made one point in this connection, and I would repeat it now. What is the harm in taking over the gold trade? Today, gold trade in this country is conducted in collaboration with the smugglers by the regular operator in the market. Last year, this point was ignored. But I would repeat that if you take over the gold trade and do the gold operations through the banking institutions, you will easily get Rs. 40 crores every year. I would like to know what is Government's reply to this suggestion before resorting to this indirect taxation.

One more point and I have done. Shri Subbiah has come out with a statement concerning certain investments of the L.I.C. which has appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of today. This issue was raised in the Rajya Sabha also. Dr. Bose raised it. Shri Subbiah has referred to the present investment policy and has said that the deal that he has referred to is worse than the Mundhra deal. I do not know the facts of the case. But I would like to say one thing. In order to restore confidence and keep a national financial institution like the LIC above reproach, as I said once, instead of the present Investment Committee, let there be a Committee consisting of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, the Chairman of the State Bank of India and the Chairman of the LIC which will deal with investments. Outside these people, nobody should be allowed to enter that small Investment Committee so that the operators will not make inroads and such scandals which undermine the confidence of the common people in the economy will not be allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shree Narayan Das. Not a minute after 15 minutes will be allowed. As soon as the second bell is rung, the hon. Member has to sit down, whoever he might be, even without finishing the senteince, if it is unfinished.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन के सामने बजट पेश करते हुए देश की आर्थिक अवस्था का जो विश्लेषण किया है और बजट के कागजों के साथ आर्थिक अवस्था के सर्वेक्षण की जो रिपोर्ट सदन के सदस्यों की दी गयी है, वह बड़ी ही उत्साहवर्धक है।

सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन के बढ़ जाने से देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को जो बढ़ावा मिला है वह सचमुच मे न केवल वित्त मंत्री के लिए बल्कि सारे देश के लिए एक खुशी की बात है। यह भी मैं मानता हूं कि जब हमने देश में योजनापूर्ण विकास का काम अपने ऊपर उठाया है और देश की पुरानी गरीबी से लड़ने के लिए महायुद्ध छेड़ा है, उस समय में देश के सभी वर्गों से त्याग और संयम की आशा करना या त्याग और संयम का आह्वान करना अस्वाभाविक नहीं है। यह भी अस्वाभाविक नहीं है कि जब हमने पंच वार्षिक योजना की स्वीकृति इस सदन से ली और ४६०० करोड़ रुपया दूसरी पंच वार्षिक योजना में खर्च करने का लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखा, तब देश के वित्त मंत्री कुछ करों के साथ बजट को देश के सामने उपस्थित करें। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को हर साल उस पर आपत्ति करना उचित नहीं, कारण किसी भी देश के विकास के लिए रुपए की आवश्यकता होती ही है, खास कर हिन्दुस्तान जैसे पिछड़े देश के लिए जिसकी गरीबी विश्व विख्यात है, उसको हटाने के लिए हम प्रयत्न करें और फिर देश से त्याग और संयम के लिए आह्वान न करे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह वित्त मंत्री असफल होगा। वित्त मंत्री की जो स्थिति है वह एक ऐसी स्थिति है कि जिस स्थिति से हर एक आदमी को धक्का सा लगता है। कोई भी वित्त

मंत्री जो [illegible] अभी बीस पच्चीस वर्ष तक हिन्दुस्तान में आएगा—चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी का हो—अगर वह बिना देश की जनता को तकलीफ दिए, बिना किसी प्रकार के टैक्स लगाए, अगर देश का विकास कर सकेगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कोई जादूगर ही होगा। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री ने जो इन परिस्थितियों में—न केवल वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री ने बल्कि दूसरे वित्त मंत्रियों ने—देश की कर प्रणाली को सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया है और नए नए कर लगाए हैं, धन पर कर लगाया है, सम्पत्ति पर कर लगाया है, मृत्यु पर कर लगाया है, दान पर कर लगाया है, मैं समझता हूँ देश के बहुत से लोगों ने उनका समर्थन किया है। इस आशा से समर्थन किया था कि हम अगर आज त्याग नहीं करेंगे, आज अगर हम संयम नहीं करेंगे तो हमारी आगे आने वाली संतान को भी उन्हीं कठिनायों का सामना करना पड़ेगा जिनका आज तक हमको करना पड़ा है।

जो भी कर लगाए गए हैं उसका असर, हम जानते हैं और तमाम देश जानता है, किसी न किसी रूप में वह जन साधारण पर हो जाने वाला है। इसलिए जो कर लगाए गए हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन एक विचित्र घटना हमको देश में दिखलायी पड़ती है। उससे हमें चिन्ता होती है और वित्त मंत्री को भी चिन्ता होती है और साधारण जनता को भी चिन्ता होती है। पिछले वर्ष जब यह कहा गया कि हर क्षेत्र में, विशेष कर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हमारा उत्पादन घटा है, तो हमारे देश के अन्दर निराशा छा गयी। बावजूद इस बात के कि हम हर साल कठिनाई उठाकर, संयम करके, बहुत बड़ी रकम देश को कर के रूप में दें और उसे कारोबार में लगाया जाए और फिर भी हमारे देश का उत्पादन न बढ़े तो यह निराशा की बात है ही। पर खुशी की बात है कि इस साल उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ गया है। लेकिन इस बढ़ते हुए उत्पादन के बीच में हमारे देश में एक अभाव सा नजर आता है। इतना उत्पादन होते हुए भी जो हमारे जीवन के लिए आवश्यक चीजें हैं उनका दाम बढ़ता ही जाता है। हम कोशिश करते हैं कि हम कठिनाई उठाकर और देश की गरीब जनता से रुपए लेकर कारोबार में इनवैस्ट करें इस आशा में कि इससे जनता का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा होगा, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि योजना पर खर्च करने के फलस्वरूप जो भी थोड़ा सा धन हमारी साधारण जनता के पास जाता है वह जीवन की आवश्यक चीजों के बढ़े हुए मूल्य देने में निकल जाता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री को यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जब वह बजट पेश करते हैं तो बजट पेश करते समय इस सदन के सदस्यों के सामने कुछ आंकड़े रखें जिनसे यह मालूम हो सके कि जो हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ता है, जो देश की सम्पत्ति बढ़ती है, जो देश की राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ती है, जो देश की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय बढ़ती है, उसका असर हिन्दुस्तान के किन वर्गों पर विशेषकर पड़ता है। यह आसान काम नहीं है। लेकिन एक सरकार के लिए जो कि बड़ी रकम साधारण जनता से अपील करके बराबर लेती है, यह काम कठिन नहीं होना चाहिए। सरकार को यह दिखलाना चाहिए कि देश में जो धन और सम्पत्ति बढ़ रही है उसका कौनसा हिस्सा किस वर्ग के हाथ में जाता है। मैं ने माननीय वित्त मंत्री के भाषण को जिस समय वह उसको सदन के सामने रख रहे ध्यान से सुना था और फिर बार बार मैं ने उस भाषण को पढ़ा भी है। मैं उनकी इस बात का समर्थन करता हूं कि अभी बहुत दिनों तक हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा और उसको बड़ा त्याग करना पड़ेगा और तरह तरह से साधन जुटाने के लिए तरह तरह के कर लगाए जायेंगे और जनता को वह कर देने पड़ेंगे। मैं उनके इस आह्वान का समर्थन करता हूं। किसी भी वित्त मंत्री को ऐसा ही करना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जहां वह जनता

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

से त्याग और तपस्या के लिए कहते हैं वहां वह यह भी देखें कि क्या सचमुच में हमारी कर प्रणाली ऐसी है जिससे सामाजिक न्याय हो सके और हमारी आर्थिक विषमता दूर हो सके। सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने जो इसके विषय में कहा है मैं उससे पूरी तरह सहमत नहीं हूं। जो उन्होंने त्याग के लिए आह्वान किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह देखें कि साधारण जनता जो कष्ट उठाती है उसका लाभ कुछ थोड़े से लोग तो नहीं उठा लेते। मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो कर लगे हैं उनकी दर कम नहीं है, उनकी दर बहुत ज्यादा है। हमने वैल्थ टैक्स लगाया है, गिफ्ट टैक्स लगाया है, प्रापर्टी टैक्स लगाया है। लेकिन जब इतने टैक्स लगा रखे हैं तो क्या कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान में फिर भी जो लोग धनी हैं उनका ही धन बढ़ता जाता है और जो लोग गरीब हैं, जो बड़ा त्याग कर रहे हैं और बड़ी कठिनाई उठा रहे हैं उनकी आमदनी घटती जाती है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि आज जो मजदूर औद्योगिक कारखानों में काम करते हैं उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन जो देश की मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग हैं विशेषकर जो देहात के छोटे छोटे खेतिहार और मजदूर हैं उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था में कुछ सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि जो कर हम लगाते हैं उनकी वसूली ठीक प्रकार से होती है या नहीं। आज दस बारह वर्ष से जब कि स्वाराज्य हुआ है यह बात कही जाती है। और कालडर साहब ने भी कहा था कि इस देश में ही नहीं दूसरे दूसरे देशों में भी आय कर की दर इतनी बढ़ा कर दिखला दी गयी है कि जिससे मालूम होता है कि सामाजिक न्याय पूरा हो गया है। हमारे यहां जो इनकम टैक्स की दर है अगर उसके मुताबिक ठीक प्रकार से टैक्स वसूल किया जाए तो किसी भी धनी आदमी का धन ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ सकता। लेकिन बावजूद इस बात के कि हमने आयकर की दर को इतना बढ़ा रखा है, हमने एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स, वैल्थ टैक्स, एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगा रखा है फिर भी धनी लोगों का धन बढ़ता चला जाता है। तो इससे मालूम होता है कि कहीं न कहीं हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था में कोई त्रुटि है जिसको हमें दूर करना चाहिए। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से आशा करता हूं कि उनके समय में यह करने की कोशिश होगी।

राज्य सभा में भाषण करते हुए वित्त मंत्री ने कुछ माननीय सदस्यों पर आक्षेप किया। वहां शायद किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि देश में आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ रही है, जो धनी हैं वे अधिक धनी होते जा रहे हैं और जो गरीब हैं वे अधिक गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। इसका जवाब देते हुए वित्त मंत्री ने वहां कहा था कि अगर किसी को मोटर होती है तो उस मोटर को देखकर दूसरे को भी इच्छा होती है कि मुझ को भी मोटर हो, और उसको अपनी आमदनी से मोटर नहीं हो सकती तो उसको तकलीफ होती है। मैं नहीं समझता कि जो माननीय सदस्य सामाजिक न्याय के लिए बात करते हैं उनको किसी के धन से ईर्ष्या है। हमारी पंच वर्षीय योजना का यह उद्देश्य है कि हम अपने धन को बढ़ाएं, हमने अपने संविधान में यह उद्देश्य रखा है कि हम अपने देश के धन को बढ़ाएं, हमने डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स आफ स्टेट पालिसी में यह रखा है कि हमारे देश के जो उत्पादन के साधन हैं वे किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या समूह विशेष के हाथ में न रहें। हमने अपने संविधान में यह भी माना है कि हमारी नीति यह होनी चाहिए कि धन एक जगह इकट्ठा न होने पाए। धन का समान बटवारा होना चाहिए। तो जहां हमने यह उद्देश्य रखा है कि हमको धन बढ़ाना चाहिए वहां यह उद्देश्य भी रखा है कि उसका समान बटवारा हो। इस अवस्था में कोई भी माननीय सदस्य वित्त मंत्री से पूछ सकता है कि क्या कारण है कि हमारे देश

में आर्थिक विषमता बनी हुई है । बावजूद इस बात के कि हमने तरह तरह के इतने टैक्स लगाए हैं, हम देखते हैं कि आर्थिक विषमता मिटाने का हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो रहा है । इसमें कहीं न कहीं त्रुटि है । हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था में कहीं न कहीं कोई कमी है जिसकी तरफ हम ध्यान नहीं दे रहे । यह जो विषमता हो रही है इसकी कुछ वजह जरूर है । मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि उत्पादन की वृद्धि के साथ साथ यह जो एक अभाव हमारे देश में नजर आता है, यह जो फिनोमिना है, यह जो दृश्य है हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का, यह हमारे लिए बहुत ही निराशाजनक है और किसी भी वित्त मंत्री के लिए निराशाजनक होना चाहिये और विशेषकर कांग्रेस पार्टी के वित्त मंत्री अगर निश्चिन्त हो कर बैठ जाते हैं तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा । यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश में उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े कारखानों की स्थापना हो रही है, हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े काम हो रहे हैं और उनमें हम बड़ा धन लगा रहे हैं और यह भी ठीक है कि हमारे प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप बहुत ज्यादा सुधार हुआ भी है, हमारे प्रयत्नों के कारण लोगों की दशा में जरूर सुधार हुआ है लेकिन जितना बड़ा प्रयत्न हम करते हैं, जितनी बड़ी कठिनाई में हम जनता को डालते हैं, जितने बड़े त्याग की हम जनता से आशा करते हैं, जितने अधिक संयम से उसको काम लेने के लिए कहते हैं, उसके मुताबिक हमारे प्रशासनिक ढांचे में सुधार नहीं हुआ है । हमारा प्रशासन न तो टैक्सों की वसूली में, न खर्च के मामले में, न खर्च की व्यवस्था करने में, न, खर्च में मितव्ययता लाने में उतना सफल हो सका है जितना सफल इसको होना चाहिये था, इसके बारे में जितना प्रयत्न होना चाहिये था उपना प्रयत्न हो नहीं पाया है । इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि अब समय आ गया है जब कि आप जनता से त्याग की मांग करते हैं तो कम से कम उसकी दशा का तो हमेशा ध्यान रखिये । हमारे वित्त मंत्री का वही काम है जैसा कि कालीदास ने अपने किसी काव्य में कहा है कि सूर्य जहां जहां से सम्भव हो, वहां वहां से, तालाबों से, समुद्र से सोख सोख कर पानी ऊपर ले जाता है और फिर उसको चारों ओर बरसा देता है खेतों में जिससे कि उपज होती है, इसी तरह से हमारे वित्त मंत्री का भी काम यही है कि जहां भी कहीं धन हो, उसको शासन के खर्च के लिए, देश के विकास के लिए ले लें और फिर उसकी न्यायपूर्वक वर्षा कर दें । उन्हें ऐसी वर्षा नहीं करनी चाहिये कि किसी के घर में तो वर्षा हो और किसी के घर में कोई वर्षा न हो । यदि ऐसा हुआ तो यह उचित नहीं होगा । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय का यह उद्देश्य नहीं हैं लेकिन आज हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था में कुछ ऐसी ही बात हो रही है, इसलिए मैंने उनका ध्यान इस ओर खींचा है ।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा) : जब बरसात होती है तो बराबर नहीं होती है ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : वह एक ऐसी प्राकृतिक चीज है जिस पर हमारा कंट्रोल नहीं है ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : लेकिन हर साल एक ही घर पर नहीं बरसती है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : करना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : लेकिन हमारे वित्त मंत्री का पर्स पर खजाने पर कंट्रोल हो सकता है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम बहुत बड़ी रकम प्रशासन पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, अपनी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं पर खर्च कर रहे हैं और इतनी खर्च कर रहे हैं जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है । विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, खेती के क्षेत्र में, उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में, सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में, बिजली के क्षेत्र में, पान्तों में, केन्द्र में, स्थानीय संस्थाओं के द्वारा तथा

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

और तरीकों से हम यह सब खर्च कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से एक तरफ तो उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ दाम बढ़ रहे हैं जो कि एक बहुत ही विचित्र बात है। इसके बारे में जब पार्टी में सवाल उठा तो लोगों ने भी कहा कि साहब यह एक अद्भुत दृश्य है कि उत्पादन बढ़ने के साथ साथ दाम भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। हमारे लिए यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि हम इतने बड़े प्लान को तो चला सकते हैं, प्लान में जो इतनी बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें हैं, उनको तो चलाते हैं लेकिन जनता के उस भाग की जिस के पास अखबार हैं, न वह बोल सकता है और न ही उसके पास कोई दूसरी ताकत है, हम रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं। राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हम जिस पैमाने पर खर्च करते हैं, आज उसमें कंट्रोल की बहुत जबर्दस्त आवश्यकता है। कंजप्शन पर नियंत्रण करने को हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में माना है लेकिन कंजप्शन को नियंत्रण करने का जब सवाल आता है, जब कंट्रोल की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, तो फिर हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय तथा उनके साथ साथ दूसरे लोग जो हैं वे हल्ला करते हैं कि साहब हमारे देश में कंट्रोल चल नहीं सकते हैं। जब इस तरह की बात कही जाती है तो बहुत दुःख का अनुभव होता है। प्रशासन के जरिये से आप १२ अरब रुपया खर्च कर सकते हैं लेकिन कपड़े और अन्न का वितरण लोगों की जरूरतों के मुताबिक, किफायती दामों पर आप नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आप कंट्रोल को नहीं चला सकते हैं तो आप प्लान को न चलाये। मैं जानता हूं कि कंट्रोल्स में कठिनाइयां आती हैं, लेकिन प्रशासन का क्या काम है, सरकार का क्या काम है? जब प्रशासन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं को चला सकता है तो क्या उसके पास इतने ईमानदार और सच्चे कार्यकर्ता नहीं हैं जो देश में कपड़े, वस्त्र और अन्न तथा और जो एक दो जरूरी चीजें हैं, उनका वितरण समुचित ढंग से जनता के लिए कर सकें? यदि यह नहीं हो सकता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को इतनी बड़ी पंच वर्षीय योजना चलाने की हिम्मत नहीं करनी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही अनुरोध करूंगा कि जब देश का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है तो उससे जनता का कौन सा भाग, जनता का कौन सा हिस्सा लाभ उठाता है, इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए, इस मामले की छानबीन करने के लिए अगर कोई कमिशन या कमेटी भी बिठानी पड़े तो वैसा करने में आपको कोई संकोच नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर हमारा योजना आयोग इस बात का निर्णय नहीं कर सकता है कि हमारे देश में अब तक जितने रुपये खर्च हुए हैं उनका लाभांश जनता के किस तबके को गया है, जनता के किस क्षेत्र में गया है, तो कोई कमिशन या समिति इसकी जांच करे और यदि ऐसा हुआ तो मैं समझता हूं कि इससे हम लोगों के दिमाग भी साफ हो सकते हैं और सरकार का दिमाग भी साफ हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो कर-प्रस्ताव रखे हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ बातें मैंने कही हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जाए।

Shri Ayyakannu (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the reason known to us there is not much excitement or controversy over this year's new Budget. But this should not lead us to think that our economic position is satisfactory.

It is a notable feature that our agricultural production has recorded a large increase and our industrial outputs have made significant advance. Yet it is not known why there is no reduction in the cost of agricultural products. This is a strange phenomenon that when agricultural production has increased the prices also are on the

increase. For this strange behaviour we can give so many reasons. But, to my mind, one of the main reasons is the middlemen who are responsible for this kind of abnormal behaviour of the prices. So, until we reach a stage of self-sufficiency, that is, until we keep pace with our demands, it is quite essential that all agricultural production should be under State monopoly. If it is not possible to accept this suggestion, the alternative is to have at least effective control over the prices. Again, in the First and Second Plans, if sufficient attention had been paid to agriculture, I hope the production would have increased, the prices would have come down and the cost of living index would have been reduced considerably. In this connection, I appeal to the architects of our Third Plan to provide sufficient funds to bring all the virgin lands under plough, to have adequate provision for more fertilizer plants, to allocate sufficient funds to introduce crop insurance scheme to protect the farmers from insecurity and sanction enough money to advance loans to the tiny farmers for credit-worthy purposes.

The problem of unemployment is looming large, day by day. The failure to employ youths tends to create a generation of non-producers. It is not only a red signal to democracy but it is also a great drainage to our national economy. Sufficient care should be taken to employ them. In this connection, I do not think it is inappropriate to refer to the unemployment problem among the Scheduled Castes. These people are placed in a peculiar position. But for the scholarships and other concessions given to them, it would not have been possible for them to come up to matriculation or graduate level. But this education does not leave them to win the bread nor have they enough money or other ancestral resources to depend upon. They are in a very precarious condition, just like a ship at sea without a rudder or compass. The planners should take special care of them and they should be treated in a sympathetic manner and something should be done immediately.

Sir, coming to the taxes, as I have said in the outset, the Budget proposal is passing through largely with acclamations and congratulations, with a few exceptions; because the hon. Minister is tapping without hurts. Even this tapping might have been reduced to a considerable extent if all the taxes already levied have been collected in an efficient and regular manner. Prof. Kaldar has said that the income-tax evasion in India amounts to about Rs. 200-300 crores every year. It may be argued that it is the same condition in other countries also, with regard to all the taxes on personal assessment. Perhaps this may be the reason why Gladstone has said that this kind of taxation leads to a 'nation of liars' Yet we have to accept that fraud and evasion are too much in our country. May I submit, in this connection, that in some of the European countries, the names of the income-tax payers are periodically published in all the local public places and newspapers? This has two advantages. It is likely that each one of the tax-payers would have an eye on his colleague and this would serve as a good check. Again, for the sake of prestige, each one would be tempted to overstate rather than understate the income. So, my suggestion for the publication of the names of the income-tax payers may be considered.

The Government has imposed the maximum taxes on the rural population. They have almost exhausted them. But there are some good sources in urban areas where we can get more revenue. For instance, some persons are owning fifty or hundred houses in a town. They should be taxed directly so that we can get more revenue.

I wish to say a few words about the indirect taxes. It is a mid-Victorian wisdom to adopt such taxes

[Shri Ayyakannu.]

in the hope that they are not being felt. Now, the ways are so much advanced and we can put direct taxes and collect them without evasion. These indirect taxes ultimately end in robbing the poor man. We should consider imposing more direct taxes so that the poor are not taxed too much. Concentration of wealth in a few hands is always dangerous. It is neither good to the society nor to the individual concerned. It can be tackled only by two means: direct taxation or compulsory acquisition, if not by revolution. To save our big brethern in this country, it is better they are directly taxed and we can thus ultimately pave the way for the socialisation in this country.

As the House is aware, even though Madras State is advanced in many respects, in regard to industries it has not developed as it is to be expected. My esteemed friends here referred to the Neyveli Project which is at present planned for producing only 2·5 million tons of lignite. This may be increased to 6·5 million tons so that we can help to plan the steel plant as well as the lignite project simultaneously. Again, it is said that in Cauvery basin there is a lot of oil and they have made a survey. Sufficient funds may be provided at least in the Third Plan to exploit the oil resources. The proposal to start the aluminium industry may also be given sufficient aid.

In conclusion, may I request the Finance Minister to give some relief for the diesel oil which is used for agricultural purposes? It is also to be considered whether we can lift the tax levied on cycle parts, commonly used by the poor people. There are so many ways to get revenue and so we can consider whether we can at least reduce this tax.

Lastly a word regarding the levy of tax on imported films. I am not bothered about the film industry because as has been well-said by some hon. Member here, it is not giving good education to the people and just like drinking, it also becomes an evil habit, particularly for the labour class people. At the same time, we should see whether it would not completely annihilate this industry. Because of this new tax, every film has to spend a lakh more. It would not only paralyse the industry but will also lead to wholesale unemployment. I suggest they should have a graded taxation. For instance, if the film is of 1,000 feet, they can tax something and if it is more than that, the tax may be more. In that way, we can reduce the length of the film also.

I have pleaded for exemption and relief for some of the articles and anyhow the Finance Minister has to consider all these things. Most probably he may turn down all my requests. There is a saying that every old tax is good and every new tax is bad but the new becomes good in time. With these words of Professor Conard, I conclude and I hope that the Finance Minister will lead us to plenty and prosperity.

श्री साधू राम (जालंधर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश में जो टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं मैं उन के सम्बन्ध में सब से पहले कहना चाहता हूं । यह ठीक है कि बगैर टैक्स लगाये हुए कोई देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता और आगे नहीं चल सकता, लेकिन जो टैक्स अवाम को ऐफेक्ट करते हैं वह देश में नहीं लगाये जाने चाहियें । इस वक्त देश के हालात ऐसे हैं कि वह एक क्राइसिस में है, अवाम की हालत बहुत बुरी है । आज हमारे सामने करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं जो पेट भर रोटी नहीं खा सकते, कपड़े नहीं पहन सकते और जिन के पास रहने के लिये मकान नहीं हैं । ऐसी दशा में जब अवाम पर टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं तो उन से बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है ।

14 hrs.

आज देश में हरिजन बेचारे करोड़ों की तादाद में हैं, उन के लिये गवर्नमेंट की

तरफ से रियायतें भी दी गई हैं, लेकिन वह रियायतें बहुत कम हैं । उन को वजीफे दिये जाते हैं लेकिन एक एक साल तक वह वजीफे उन को नहीं मिलते हैं जिस की वजह से आज उन को अपनी पढ़ाई बन्द करनी पड़ रही है । उन को गवर्नमेंट वक्त पर स्कालरशिप्स नहीं देती है । पहले स्कीम थी कि दसवीं जमात तक जो हरिजन बच्चों को वजीफे दिये जाते थे वह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से दिये जाते थे, लेकिन पिछले साल से सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने यह तय कर दिया कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही तकसीम करेंगी । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की हालत यह है कि एक एक साल तक किसी बच्चे को वजीफा नहीं मिल रहा है और वे बेचारे हाहाकार कर रहे हैं । उन की पढ़ाई रुक रही है । घर में उन की इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि वे फीस और दूसरे एखराजात बर्दाश्त कर सकें ।

इस के अलावा मुलक में अनाज की किल्लत है । अनाज दूसरे देशों से हम को मंगवाना पड़ता है । आज २० रु० मन भाव है गन्दम का और गरीब लोगों के लिये बड़ी मुश्किल है । जो बाल बच्चेदार परिवार है वह २० रु० मन गन्दम ले कर अपनी गुजर कैसे कर सकता है ? अगर जमीन की तकसीम का सवाल आता है कि जमीन तकसीम कर दी जाय ताकि मुलक की पैदावार बढ़े तो जमीन तकसीम नहीं होती है । मैं जानता हूं कि पंजाब में लाखों एकड़ जमीन है, जो बेकार पड़ी है, बंजर पड़ी है, लेकिन उस जमीन को तकसीम करने के लिये पंजाब गवर्नमेंट कोई कोशिश नहीं कर रही है । जिस वक्त जमीन को तकसीम करने का सवाल आता है उस वक्त पता नहीं को-आपरेटिव फार्मिंग का नारा कहां चला जाता है । अगर जमीन लोगों को नहीं दी जाती तो कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग कहां की जायेगी और मुल्क में पैदावार कैसे बढ़ेगी ? रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट के लिये पंजाब में ११ लाख एकड़ जमीन अनअलाटेड एरिया निकली है । मैं ने इस के लिये होम मिनिस्ट्री को भी लिखा और रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट की कमेटी में भी उठाया कि इस सवाल को लिया जाय, लेकिन जवाब यह मिला कि वह जमीन पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को फरोख्त कर दी गई है और उस को देने का हक पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को ही है । पंजाब गवर्नमेंट उसे देगी या नहीं, यह बड़ा टेढ़ा मसला है । मेरे खयाल में तो वह जमीन नहीं दी जायेगी । दूसरी और भी जमीनें हैं जो दी जा सकती हैं । सीलिंग मुकर्रर हुई है लेकिन उस का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं होता और सीलिंग के कानून को बेमाने बनाया जाता है । ऐसी दशा में मैं समझता हूं कि जब ऐसे टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं तो उस से लोगों का कचूमर निकल जाता है । जो लोग गरीब हैं वह तो इस गरीबी की दशा में भी पीसे जा रहे हैं, और अमीर लोग जो हैं उन का धन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । हम लोग मानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के ८० फी सदी लोग देहातों में रहते हैं और कुल २० फी सदी लोग शहरों में रहते हैं । लेकिन शहर के थोड़े से लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ती चली जा रही है, और देहातों की बहुत बुरी हालत है । जिस वक्त मैं देहातों में जाता हूं तो देखता हूं कि उन गरीबों के घरों में खाने के लिये रोटी नसीब नहीं होती, वे लोग अपने बाल बच्चों के पेट पर पत्थर बांध कर सोते हैं, उन के पास रहने के लिये मकान नहीं हैं, हैवानों से भी बदतर उन की हालत है, उन के यहां गन्दगी भरी हुई है । जब यह हालत है तब फिर क्या किया जाये ? उस गरीब को मदद करने के लिये जब हम कहते हैं तो उस पर कोई अमल नहीं किया जाता है । मैं जमीन को तकसीम करने के बारे में कह रहा था, उस को तो छोड़िये, लेकिन पंजाब में तो मैं यह देखता हूं कि जिस वक्त कंसोलिडेशन होता है उस वक्त हरिजनों या गैर जमींदारों के लिये घर बनाने के लिये भी जमीन नहीं छोड़ी जाती है । आज इस आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में

[श्री साधराम]

रहने वाले यह महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि आजादी किस बला का नाम है । एक तरफ हमारा समाजवाद का नारा है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इस स...वाद के नारे के बावजूद लोग टैक्सों के बोझ से दबे जा रहे हैं। सेंट्रल टैक्सों को तो छोड़िये, स्टेटों में तरह तरह के टैक्स हैं, पंजाब में मरला टैक्स है, प्रापर्टी टैक्स है, सेल्स टैक्स है, हाउस टैक्स है, इतने टैक्स हैं कि मैं गिना नहीं सकता । मैं समझता हूं कि टैक्सों की कोई ऐसी स्कीम भी होनी चाहिये जो लोगों को ऊपर उठाने की हो ।

हम ने यहां स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की बात बहुत सुनी । स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में गरीबों के पास कोई कारखाने नहीं, कोई छोटे धन्धे नहीं । उन को भी सब बड़े बड़े आदमी स्माल स्केल इंडास्ट्रीज के नाम पर ले लेते हैं । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि देश में जो टैक्स अवाम को ऐफेक्ट करते हैं वे न लगाये जायें, और उन की मुखालिफत करनी चाहिये ।

हरिजनों के लिये सर्विसेज में रिजर्वेशन मिला हुआ है, और तरह की रियायतें दी गई हैं । उस रिजर्वेशन को पूरा करने के लिये होम मिनिस्ट्री ने एक सर्कुलर सन् १९५७ में निकाला था कि हर एक डिपार्टमेंट में, हर एक मिनिस्ट्री में उसे इम्प्लिमेंट किया जाय, लेकिन किसी महकमे ने ऐसा नहीं किया । रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री ने उस पर थोड़ा सा अमल किया तो उस के खिलाफ हाई कोर्ट में रिट हो गया, हाई कोर्ट में उस के खिलाफ फैसला हो गया । वह फैसला होने के बावजूद मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को उसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ले जाना चाहिये । हरिजनों की हालत को अच्छा करने के लिये वह चीज दी गई थी, लेकिन अब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कानून के जरिये से उस की धज्जियां उड़ाई जा रही है । हाई कोर्ट ने लिखा है कि वह चीज अनकान्स्टिटयूशनल है । अनकान्स्टिट्यूशनल चीज को कान्स्टिटयूशन के तहत कैसे लाया जायेगा, वह तो पार्लियामेंट और गवर्नमेंट ही ला सकते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस के लिये एक कमिशन मुकर्रर होना चाहिये जिस में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी हों और उस के जरिये से देखा जाय कि कान्स्टिट्यूशन ने जो रिजर्वेशन हरिजनों को दिया है, देश भर में वह पूरा हो रहा है या उसे बराय नाम ही रक्खा गया है । वह आज स्टेटों में भी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है सेन्टर में भी नहीं पूरा हो रहा है । मैं इस कमिशन के ऊपर जोर देता हूं । यह कमिशन जरूर मुकर्रर होना चाहिये जो देश भर में घूम कर स्टेट ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन्स और सेन्ट्रल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से रिपोर्ट ले कि हरिजनों के लिये पूरा रिजर्वेशन उन के यहां होता है या नहीं और उसे पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर पेश किया जाय ।

सेंटर के टैक्स और स्टेट्स के टैक्स जो हैं उन सब को एक एक जगह और एक पैमाने पर देखना चाहिये । किस स्टेट में कितना टैक्स लगाया गया है और सेन्टर में कितना टैक्स लगाया गया है और सेन्टर का जो टैक्स है उस से स्टेट को कितना मिल रहा है, क्योंकि स्टेट्स के लोगों के पास रोजगार नहीं है और उन्हें गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई आसानी नहीं मिलती है । इस कमरतोड़ महंगाई के जमाने में, जिस वक्त लोगों में इतनी बेचैनी हो, मेरे खयाल में इतने टैक्स नहीं लगाये जाने चाहियें । आप गन्ने की कीमत को ले लीजिये । गन्ने की कीमत वही है, लेकिन खांड ब्लैक मार्केट में बिकती है । शहरों मे खांड कंट्रोल रेट यानी १ रु० २ पैसा सेर नहीं मिलती है, ब्लैक मार्केट में बिकती है और आप एक ही जगह से १०० बोरे ले सकते हैं । तो क्या गवर्नमेंट का यह फर्ज नहीं है । जहां गवनमेंट टैक्स लगाती है वहां गवर्नमेंट की यह जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि वह इन चीजों पर कंट्रोल करे ताकि मुल्क में ये चीजें थोड़ी कीमत पर मुहय्या हो सकें ।

पे कमीशन की रिपोट यहां आयी । उस की वजह से सारे सरविस वाले रो रहे हैं । वह कहते हैं कि हम को कुछ मिला नहीं है, और गवनमेंट कहती है कि हम ने बहुत कुछ दे दिया है । तो इस बेचैनी को दूर करना गवनमेंट का फर्ज है । आज जो थोड़े से छोटे छोटे स्माल स्केल वे धन्धे चल रहे हैं उन को बचाना चाहिये । चप्पल बनाने वाले एक डेपुटेशन ले कर आये । वह बताते हैं कि रबड़ की चप्पल जब तैयार करते हैं तो उसके सोल और हील पर टैक्स लगा है, लेकिन मुकम्मल चप्पल तैयार करने वालों को भी एक्साइज वाले घेर रहे हैं और उन के कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं । जो लोग छोटे कारखानों में छोटे इंजिन बनाते हैं वह एक इंजिन बेच लेते हैं तो दूसरा बनाते हैं । एक दो महीना एक इंजिन बनाने में लग जाता है । साल में पांच ६ इंजिन बनाते हैं । ऐसे कारखानों पर भी टैक्स लगाया गया है । मेरी दरखास्त है कि मंत्री जी को इन छोटे कारखानों को बचाने के लिये और देश की जनता की तरक्की के लिये विचार करना चाहिये ।

एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि इस वक्त हमारे देश में क्राइसिस है और रुपया हमारे पास नहीं है, टैक्सों से रुपया आयगा तो हम उस से देश का विकास करेंगे । दूसरी तरफ मैं देख रहा हूं कि चंडीगढ़ जैसा शहर बसाया जा रहा है जिस पर कई अरब रुपये लग गय और पता नहीं कि कितने सालों में खत्म होगा या नहीं । तो वह रुपया कहां से आता है । अगर देश में लोगों से रुपया लेना है तो आप को देश में ऐसी चीजें करनी चाहिये जिस से लोगों में विश्वास पैदा हो, लोगों को तकलीफ तो होगी, मुल्क को बनाने में लोगों को टैक्स तो देना ही पड़ेगा, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ उनको विश्वास होना चाहिये कि जो टैक्स हम से लिया जा रहा है उस को हमारे ही लिये खर्च करने का गवनमेंट का खयाल है । अगर आप चंडीगढ़ जैसे शहर बनाने के लिये उन का रुपया खर्च करेंगे तो उन में विश्वास पैदा नहीं होगा ।

एक तरफ तो हम गरीबी का रोना रो रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ हम फिजूल खर्च करने के लिये टैक्स लगाते हैं । तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो फिजूलखर्च हैं उन को बन्द करना चाहिये जैसे बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बनाना, ख्वाहमख्वाह नये शहर आबाद करना वगैरह । आप जहां जरूरत नहीं है वहां ज्यादा खर्च कर रहे हैं और देहात में जहां जरूरत है वहां खर्च नहीं कर रहे हैं । मुल्क का रुपया गवर्नमेंट के पास है । उस को ध्यान देना चाहिये कि जिन लोगों को सुविधायें नहीं मिल रही हैं उन को ज्यादा सुविधायें दी जायें, और मुल्क में जो टैक्स अवाम को एफेक्ट करते हैं उन को बन्द किया जाय ।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am unable to agree with those who have been showering congratulations on the Finance Minister on the presentation of an extremely fine budget. The outstanding impression which I gathered from a perusal of the budget is that it is a budget of aristocratic dimensions based on the resources of a pauper. The central theme of the budget is the Plan. Even if we cursorily examine how this Plan is financed, one hesitates to think what will be the resources that will be available to this country from which it will have to finance a still more gigantic third Five Year Plan.

Sir, the revenues have been estimated at Rs. 896 crores and the expenditure at Rs. 980 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 84 crores out of which Rs. 23 crores are met from fresh taxation and the balance of the deficit has to be provided by means of treasury bills. Time and again I have protested in this House aginst the abuse of treasury bills and it appears that my protests have been going in vain. Yesterday, the hon. Deputy Finance Minister quietly and coolly

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announced that no doubt the issue of treasury bills meant that one way of deficit financing.

May I point out to this House that according to the figures given by the Government themselves, during the three years of the second Five Year Plan, Rs. 2,450 crores have been spent. In the current year, Rs. 1,121 crores will be spent and in the budget year Rs. 1,174 crores will be spent, making in all a total outlay for the second Plan to the extent of about Rs. 4,700 crores. Where does this Rs. 4,700 crores come from? It may seem very strange, but I must draw the attention of this House to the fact that 75 per cent. of this has been financed by deficit financing and by borrowing without ever a thought as to how the repayment is going to be made.

I shall give the figures. By the end of the budget year, the total amount of treasury bills will run into Rs. 1,650 crores. Treasury bill means that the Reserve Bank is asked by the Government to issue certain bills without having a backing of even a single ounce of gold by way of fiduciary backing. In other words, it is nothing more than this: that instead of utilising the Nasik printing press for printing the notes, they only print bills. That is the only thing. The Deputy Minister of Finance admits that that is one way of deficit financing. It will reach a gigantic proportion of Rs. 1,650 crores by the end of the budget year. Added to that, there is plain and honest deficit financing to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,200 crores by printing of currencies. That gives in all a total of Rs. 2,800 crores, out of about Rs. 4,600 crores. Added to that, we have got market borrowings and small financies, which I put at no more than Rs. 800 crores for the five years. That gives you Rs. 3,600 crores through deficit financing, treasury bills and borrowing. The rest has come from foreign aid and other resources.

Then, what has happened to the Rs. 900 crores of additional taxation which has been levied in the course of the five years of the Plan? It has gone for meeting the increasing expenditure of the administration—on defence, on civil administration and so many other things.

Therefore, when we look at the fact that out of Rs. 4,600 crores, Rs. 3,600 crores have been financed through deficit financing, treasury bills—which is nothing but one of the worst forms of deficit financing—and by borrowing, the House may ask what is going to happen to the third Five Year Plan, and where the resources for it are. We have been told that our sterling balances on the 19th February, 1960 stood at Rs. 203 crores. Under the Reserve Bank Act, you cannot draw your foreign securities below Rs. 115 crores. Therefore, the disposable foreign securities amount with us is only Rs. 85 crores or Rs. 88 crores. With Rs. 85 crores or Rs. 88 crores as our basis, which may dwindle down to Rs. 50 crores or so by the end of the budget year, we propose to have a third Plan of a still more aristocratic dimension running into Rs. 9,950 crores. The superstructure of a third Plan which may very well border on Rs. 10,000 crores has to be based on sterling assets which may be no more than Rs. 50 crores. Added to that, we will have to repay those loans which will start maturing repayment, and I really do not know how the House thinks—at least how a certain section of this House thinks—that the budget gives no cause for concern.

What is the inevitable result of this? Whether you like to speak it out frankly and recognise the ugly fact or whether you like it to conceal it in any other language, the value of the rupee is going down. The rupee has become suspect in the international market, and though today the inflation is small and gradual and the hon. Finance Minister takes the credit for having controlled it, there is no Finance Minister still born on earth who can control inflation.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have never taken any credit.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: He cannot take and he will not be able to take credit.

Shri Morarji Desai: I said I have never taken credit.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am glad that he says he does not take credit for controlling inflation. It means that he is helpless in controlling inflation.

Shri Morarji Desai: That also is not true.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He does not take credit; not that he is capable of controlling or not capable of controlling inflation, etc.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He may be capable of it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Assuming that my hon. and learned friend says that he will be in a position to control inflation, let me ask this question. The money supply which has been added in one single year is to the tune of Rs. 170 crores, which is nearly 10 per cent of the existing circulation of notes. Production has not gone up in similar proportion. If the same game is to be played in the course of the third Five Year Plan, I wonder, what will be the position. Most of the hon. Members must have noticed that on the bullion exchange, the price of gold is going up. Price of gold is going up is nothing but another way of saying that the commodity value of the rupee is going down. That is at the bottom of the discontent that you find against the Pay Commission's report and everything else that you see in the shape of hartals, strikes and what not.

Therefore, I ask this question. If today, we have financed our second Five Year Plan largely by deficit financing, how long are we going to continue and carry on this game The Reserve Bank cannot issue treasury bills indefinitely. A time must come when we will have to cry halt to it. I should have thought that the Reserve Bank, as the custodian of the finances of this country should have stood up against the Government and said, "We shall not issue treasury bills at your bidding and dictate". What is the financial custodianship of the Reserve Bank? It has become a handmaid of the Government and it brings out currency and treasury bills at the order and dictation of the Government. This type of thing cannot be continued any longer. I think we are heading for a crash and when it comes, it will involve everybody in one common disaster.

Sir, money was obtained by begging from foreign countries and by creating paper currency. How is it being utilised? It is being sunk into bottomless sinks without any comensurate return. It is wrong on the part of the hon. Minister to say, as he asserts, that the budget and the plan are to lift the economy from stagnation and to get it moving to higher levels of production and higher standards. The first common principle is that whatever you have borrowed, you should be able to pay back. We have sunk, for instance, in the steel plants, nothing less than Rs. 560 crores. What is going to be the income, I do not know. I have got my doubts whether the steel that we produce in these steel plants will be sold in the market at anything less than the imported price of steel. If this is the type of expenditure that we are incurring, I doubt whether we will be able to make good the amounts that we borrow from other countries and to return back part of the paper currency we are creating today.

I come to another aspect. So far as our sterling and foreign securities resources are concerned, we have been told—I take these figures from the budget—that for 1958-59, Rs. 339 crores was the current account deficit, out of which Rs. 320 crores were met from foreign capital investment. Again, in six months of 1959-60, Rs. 142 crores is the current account deficit, out of which Rs. 115 crores have been met by foreign aid. There is no gainsaying the fact—and the

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hon. Minister has admitted it in his budget speech—that our mainstay, is foreign aid. In other words, the mainstay of our Plan and the main-stay of the country's economy is the beggar's bowl. How long is it going to be filled up? We say that no string attaches to foreign aid. I know no strings are attached whether aid is from Russia or the U.S.A., but a time may come when by simply refusing to fill up your beggar's bowl, considerable political pressure can be exercised on the country, a pressure which it will be extremely difficult to resist. So, it is no use saying that there are no strings attached and there is no obligation incurred by the country. A beggar or a borrower is ever under obligation and they are always bound by the string of the moneylender. That is our position.

I come to the taxation proposals to which I will briefly devote some time. I am surprised that internal combustion engine used for agricultural purposes is being subjected to taxation. On the one hand Government is thinking of providing cheaper electricity for lift irrigation, a thing which is very commendable. On the other hand, it is imposing burdens on agriculture, making it impossible for it to produce more. The same thing with regard to cycle parts, the poor man's transport. The hon. Finance Minister, who has perhaps not sat on a bicycle for 30 years or so, cannot understand the grievances of the poor man who rides the bicycle on roads where there is no other transport or where transport is so costly that it is beyond his purse. The hon. Minister does not understand because it does not pinch him.

With regard to road transport, I am surprised that transport is being increasingly handicapped at a time when we need more of road transport. Vehicles up to 16 H.P. will pay Rs. 1,000, cars over 6 H.P. Rs. 3,000 and other vehicles 15 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 2,500. There is more taxation on diesel oil and on tyres. I wonder what is left in the field of transport that the hon. Finance Minister has not taxed.

The only thing which I can approve of is that it is good that income from co-operative societies has been brought within the purview of income-tax.

So far as prize bonds are concerned, I was rather surprised that the Finance Minister, who the public believed was always on a high moral pedestal, has fallen. They say, "The angels were bright, but the brightest of them fell". Maybe, perhaps, it was a slip, as Raja Mahendra Pratap had said.

With regard to the question of Posts and Telegraphs being placed on the same footing as railways, I strongly object to that, because payment on the basis of capital-at-charge is erroneous and it does not give the general revenues a proper return. What is more, as one hon. Member pointed out, placing P&T on the some basis as railways will take it away from the effective supervision of this Parliament. I protest against that, but if at all it is to be done, I suggest that the Railway Convention Committee proposed to be appointed should be expanded into a Public Utility Convention Committee and the payments to be made by these commercial departments should be based on certain scientific principles, the bases for which are available in any good text on economics and finance.

There is one thing to which I would refer and I will close my observations. That is the States Reorganisation Bill which has been published in Bombay yesterday. It is a good thing that this Parliament has at long last thought fit to give two States one to Maharashtraians and one to Gujeratis. I hope the process of bifurcation will not bristle with difficulties. Unfortunately, it appears that in the resolution of border disputes, in both north and south of Bombay State, no fixed

principle has been applied and it seems that some sort of *ad hoc* settlement has been arrived at. I appeal to Government, particularly the Home Minister, to exercise his discretion and modify the provisions of this Bill, so that the boundaries are decided on certain definite basic principles and justice is done to all. We, in Maharashtra, are not averse to any areas going to Gujerat, if by applying one yardstick that is the result. I hope Government will look into it, so that both the States may get a start with harmonius and fraternal feelings and the tragic events of the past will be forgotten.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has not presented a brilliant or a great budget. It is not really necessary in the stage of the development of our country that a brilliant budget should have been presented either. We know in the past, when brilliant budgets have been presented what has been their fate and the complications they created. In a growing economy and developing industrialisation of the country, what is really needed is a realistic approach and a sound budget, which I am glad, the Finance Minister has presented to this House. For deficit financing many arguments have been put forward. I would only say that it is justified for many reasons but, above all, because of the credit-worthiness of the Government. It is true that deficit financing to the extent it is resorted to and the borrowings, as far as possible, should go into the big projects which would yield us revenues in future. If that is borne in mind then there is hardly any danger to our economy becoming shattered as pointed out just now by some of the speakers.

In a developing economy certain amount of inflation is unavoidable whatever you may do, and to check that tendency the emphasis should be on greater production. If the Finance Minister had provided more incentives for capital formation and savings in the present budget, I have no doubt that would have been a better check to inflation. It would have created a climate in the country for greater production at a faster pace, and that would have been a sounder foundation for the inauguration of the Third Plan.

Yesterday, while answering a suggestion that the income-tax exemption limit should be increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,200 the Deputy Minister of Finance, Shri Bhagat, compared the figures of other countries with that of ours, which is not very fair. Because, in other countries many social amenities under the welfare schemes are provided they are not comparable in our country. For that reason, I think the comparison is not proper.

Another reason for this suggestion is that this limit was already higher in the previous years and it was reduced only recently. Now with the cost of living going up higher still, there is all the more reason why this limit should be increased. Apart from that, when indirect taxes are also increased, the share of burden of that indirect taxation also goes to the person who pays these lower limits of income-tax. Yet another reason is that the revenue from this group by way of income-tax is comparatively very small and the percentage of administrative charges for the collection of these revenues are much more. Because of these reasons, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to reconsider his decision and, if possible, increase the limit from Rs. 3,000 to whatever figure that he thinks is reasonable this year or bear that in mind when preparing the budget for next year.

Yesterday, the Deputy Minister stated that direct taxation has reached a very high level. When the vertical taxation has reached the saturation point, the taxation has to be broad-based by the horizontal approach to obtain the greater proportion of the revenue yields and, to that extent, the Finance Minister has laid a very sound basis, I have no doubt about it.

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

As more and more indirect taxes are made applicable, the vertical length of the personal taxation will have to be cut from either end. True, nobody will justify the evasion of tax in the country as proper but evasion specially in personal income-tax, is greater in percentage on either end of the slab; it is not so much in the middle. For that reason also the length of the personal taxation should be reduced from both the ends.

The excise duties this year have been spread on a large number of commodities. It is good on principle. I am, unfortunately or fortunately, I would rather say fortunately, connected with several industries like lamp, tubes aluminium plates, scooters, three-wheelers etc. on which excise duties have been levied. I think they can really bear it. If it is necessary for the country, even if it affects those industries, they can bear it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It will have its effect on the masses and not on industries.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Even the industry suffers when the prices go up, because the sales and other things are bound to be less. When there are no imposts the benefit also goes to the masses. No industrialist would naturally like that there should be excise duties. But if it is essential and the benefit accrues to the country, it should be levied.

I would only like to point out that though the Finance Minister has enhanced the excise duties on lamps by 50 per cent, it really works out to 60 per cent and more. I do not say that, for that reason, it should be reduced. But if you say that it has been increased only by 50 per cent, it will create an impression in the minds of the public that whereas the tax has been raised only by 50 per cent, the industry is charging them more.

I want to say something about the excise duty on auto-cycles, with which I am not connected in any way. I personally feel that it is very much. The percentage of the duty is really very high and it would put that industry into hardship, because the duty on auto-cycles is also Rs. 175. While the range of price for the auto-cycles might be Rs. 300 and above, for scooters the range of price is Rs. 2,000 and above, whereas the excise duty on both of them is Rs. 175. It seems to have escaped the notice of the Finance Minister I would humbly request him to go into that question. If he finds that some hardship is there, I am sure he will reconsider the question.

Then, the different rates of sales tax in different States are really causing great hardship to the industry and Trade. There is a lot of corruption and litigation and there are all sorts of difficulties. Since Congress Government is functioning in all the States, if the Finance Minister with his personality and weight can bring about some sort of amalgamation of sales tax in different States as and the additional excise duty on articles in the country I am sure that it will result in a lot of benefit to the society at large and also to the Government. It will remove many complications and litigations; it will minimise evasion and corruption; it will definitely yield more revenues to the Government. Also, the collection expenses will be far less if these are collected at the source and not at the consumer end.

In tre company taxes the present rate of 45 per cent is found to be very high by the company experts. While the Budget was being presented last year, the Finance Minister stated that it was not the intention that the incidence of tax should be increased, or more revenue has to be collected, through this tax, the only intention is to obtain the procedural advantage or convenience. In practice, it is found by the companies that more taxes

have been paid to the Government. The Finance Minister says that sufficient amount of experience has not been gathered. My only humble request to the Finance Minister is that if really more revenue has been collected so far, then he should give his consideration to this and re-adjust the taxation in a suitable manner. Of course, he is within his rights to levy more taxes on companies if he likes, and he can get away with that. But, in view of the assurance that he has given in the past, I am sure he will reconsider it on that account.

Regarding preference shares, there is a great complication about the dividends which have been contracted by the companies on the one side and the preference shareholders on the other. Normally, I would not request the Government to intervene in minor matters, and the Government is perfectly within its rights to say "Well, it is your affair; we have nothing to do with it". That is what the Government has more or less done. But, in this case, I do not think it is proper, because it will lead to a lot of litigation and heart-burning which is not justified. The fault is not of the trade or the parties who have contracted it; it is the result of the switch-over to a new system of taxation, because of which this unavoidable difficulty has come before the companies.

The Finance Ministry cannot get away easily by saying, "It is not our responsibility". It is their moral duty. If nothing can be done, as far as the preference shares are concerned, at least the *status quo* should be restored or some methods should be found out which the difficulties, if they cannot be althogether eliminated, could be minimised.

I have heard the hon. Finance Minister's reply in the other House. Still, I do not feel convinced that there is any justification for the tax on bonus shares. However, I leave it to his better judgement to consider it and do whatever he thinks advisable.

The extension of relief on donations to charitable institutions is welcome. But donations not only in cash but also in kind should be exempted. It has been extended, say, to commodities like sugar for the sugar industry and so on, but it should be extended to land, buildings, investments etc, even if they do not form part of the revenue of the year.

Another suggestion is that wherever land and buildings are donated the value is often more than the amount allowed, under section 15(B) of the Income-Tax Act, for that year. The donation should be allowed to be spread over a number of years just as exemption of medical expenses from expenditure tax is allowed. These changes, if adopted, should be deemed to have been included in the tax always so that the benefit will accrue to the charities. Very often people find that they have houses, land and other property to give but they are not able to give it to the charities because exemptions for such charities are not forthcoming.

The Chinese Prime Minister is visiting our country. With a very warm heart and in a cordial manner I would welcome him. It is not proper for us to speculate about or anticipate the outcome of such a visit. We must pray and hope for the best. It is in the interest of our country, in the interest of China and in the interest of world peace that we should create a suitable climate for the negotiations. Whatever best that can be done we should do so that proper results may come out of it. Some of the speeches, which were delivered in this House, were not conducive to such an atmosphere. I think it is injurious not only for our country but also for the world at large. I would plead with everyone that even if an enemy comes to our door the Indian hospitality should always be there and we should extend it. We are not at war with China. It is only a dispute. You may call it whatever you may like. But when he is coming to our door, we must extend our hospitality and wait for the results.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Specially when we have invited him.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: As hon. Member, Dr. Aney suggests, specially when we have invited him it is all the more necessary that we should do that.

I would end, if you could give me only half a minute, by referring to corruption. Corruption has increased in this country. But that does not worry me much provided there is strength in the country to combat it. If there is a *punyaprakop* (Righteous indignation) among the people to fight corruption then there is no danger. But there is apathy in fighting this corruption. Moral strength is decreasing. That, to my mind, is more alarming. The Government itself is not clear about what to do. Its apologetic attitude is not going to help us much. I would suggest to the ruling party, of which I am an humble member, that if we want to root out this corruption from this country it is our duty to root it out from the ruling party first and enforce discipline. If we do that, it would be easier for us to remove corruption even from the Government.

Regarding the bifurcation of Bombay State I would take some other opportunity to speak.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy -Speaker, Sir, much has been said about inflation and prices by the very people who have been contributing to inflationary tendencies. The barons of big business and dictators of trade unions on either side have been creating that inflationary tendency and in the name of mopping up the purchasing power we have been levying indirect taxation time and again. The sector, which is the most affected, is the wage-earing sector of middle-class men, but not middle men, who go about in the country with the loot buying and selling. These poor and humble wage-earners are always the target of attack. Even when the much talked of corruption is referred to they always point out to the lower man. It is always transferred to the lower subordinates. They are said to be the cause of all the evils in this country. I would humbly submit that that middle class, which is so much hard hit and despised, is the spearhead of all actions and activities in this country. In a country which is devoting itself to a dynamic expansion and development programme, the role to be played and being played by them is not small but very great. I would request the Government to pay attention to that class of people, whom they have so far forgotten. Let them remember who were in the forefront and who were the pioneers during the freedom movement days. Who took the brunt of it? Let them not forget that in this war against poverty it is the same class of intelligentsia, the middle class who are not rich and who are not labourers, which is going to play the greater part. They will have to play the greater part if they want to achieve the results. The planners and the administrators would not achieve that result of planning unless there is co-operation from the executive. And that executive means not only people in Delhi in the Central services but in other services also, particularly in the State services.

The hon. Finance Minister has said, corroborating the Pay Commission, that the Central Government cannot take responsibility for the pay structure of the State Government people. The Central Government is having more money. Therefore we pay more. From where did we get the money? We plan from here. We allocate funds. We give loans or grants. But which is the wealth producing sector in the Government activities? It is the employees of the State Governments. We are more or less only a collecting agent of taxes both direct and indirect. The real producers of wealth are governed by the administration in the States. Therefore it is very pertinent that Parliament should pay attention to their wage structure and their emoluments. There is no use in

saying that it is a State subject; because we take away the best of their available finances by way of taxation and what is left to the State Governments is very little. With those meagre finances they cannot possibly pay these wages which we are trying to give.

The Pay Commission has observed in its recommendations that Delhi Administration is concerned mainly with the administration of the Capital city and its employees have to live under the same conditions as those employed in the headquarters organisation of the Central Government; therefore the people in the Centrally administered areas, particulary, in Delhi, because they come in contact with the Central Government servants, they should be paid the Central Government wages. That is the argument. If a man in Delhi working in the State Government could be given a better wage because he is in Delhi, is it not a corollary to this that the man in the State working in the Central Government should get only the State Government's wages and nothing more than that? It is difficult to reduce; it is difficult to upgrade. Then at the time of our considering this new wage recommendation, at least we should have applied our mind to it. We are not an imperial Government here. Whatever reasons might have been there in the British days for different wage structure for the Central and State Government servants, there is no logic or reason why we should have this difference now. How we find the finance is a different matter. It is for the Finance Minister to find the sources from which we can take it out, and we always endorse his taxation proposals. He has to tax if he has to give more money to the States, or give them ways and means of paying better wages.

Take for instance a Class IV employee or a clerk in the P. & T. Department. They do mostly stereotyped form-filling work. They are not working in the field of development. But the Central Government employees, and the railway and postal employees are causing a sort of disparity as compared to the wages of the State Government servants.

So far as people in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta or any big city are concerned, their wages may be at a higher level. But if a Central Government servant living in Tinnevely or Madura gets about Rs 90 and we give him a 10 per cent dearness allowance in Delhi where the cost of living is much higher, how is it justifiable? If the Delhi wage is a fair wage, then the wage in the other towns is an overwage; if the wage in the towns is a fair wage, the Delhi wage is an underwage.

I would therefore like Government to consider ways and means at least by the end of hte Second Plan, and come to some understanding with the States, for making the emoluments of the Central and State Governments on a par in the same city. Give them all assistance if they are transferred elsewhere. It is said that Central Government servants are liable to be transferred, but is everybody being transferred every day?

Of and on, there is demonstration and demand for more wages. However much you pay, they are not satisfied. While speaking on the Pay Commission's Report, Shri Narayanankutty Menon said that when you pay Rs. 5 the trader robs the man of Rs. 15. Then, why demand Rs. 5 more when you are not able keep that Rs. 5? There should be a price-wage policy. There is no co-ordinated price-wage policy now. We are paying only one sector of organised agitators, the Government servants who may constitute six or ten million. Among 400 million people of India, if ten million people are to be pampered in this way, who is to care for the other 390 million? Are we going to guarantee this payment to all? What about the people who are not paid, for whom we do not take any responsibility? Who is giving dearness allowance and all these concessions to the people work-

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

ing in the fields, people working in the shops and the self-employed small artisans?

I would submit that the Government may consider giving wages in kind so far as the food content is concerned. You were giving grain shop facilities to the railway employees, and because, when market conditions improved, a large number of people opted for cash dearness allowance, you had to close it down. We are asking the country to resort to co-operative methods of production and distribution. Why not Government set an example by starting co-operatives for their employees, and distribute their wages in respect of the food content, consisting of eight or ten items, in kind. If Government resorts to payment of dearness allowance in kind, it will combat inflationary conditions. The private sector can also be asked to follow this method. If they are asked to give grainshop facilities, I am sure they will not procure at higher prices. They know how to procure at low prices, or even to produce at low prices. The cause of this inflation is that they just want to please one set of people, to pacify them, not to take up their challenge, and there is overpayment in one sector.

They say there is more production, but prices are also higher. How is it? That is because, though we are producing more to a certain extent, new people are having a little more money now and they have started eating rice for the first time; they were till now living on other coarse grains. That is the reason for inflation and higher prices in spite of greater production. No doubt we have produced more, and Government can take credit for having done a good job of it in the two Plans. Nevertheless, prices are increasing because new people are having more purchasing power now.

Take for instance sugar. There has been criticism among the public and by the other parties about the increase in price, and our Prime Minister's observation that greater consumption of sugar is a measure of our prosperity. From 8 lakh tons, production of sugar has increased to 21 lakh tons. Surely, it is not the same people who were consuming 8 lakh tons, who are now consuming all the 21 lakhs. Obviously, new people have started eating sugar.

I would suggest that by the end of the Second Plan we come to a settlement obout the wage structure both for the private and public sectors. The private sector is always paying much higher, because they want to reduce the high incidence of taxation of 12 annas or 14 annas in the rupee. And whom do they pay? Their kith and kin, or pet people, at the rate of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 7,000 while we are putting a ceiling of Rs. 2,500 for our best top-class officers. So, talent is flowing from the Government and the public sector to the private sector. I know several scientists who join the CSIR just to make it a stepping stone, and then go away to Burmah-Shell, Caltex or some other company where their emoluments are higher.

I would suggest that the wage increase should be commensurate with the incore in *per capita* income. At the beginning of every Five Year Plan let us come to a tripartite gentleman's agreement about wages, payment of dearness allowance in kind etc; and as the country develops and progresses, let it be reflected proportionately in the wages of the workers.

My hon. friend Shri Sampath, the other day referred to the Neyveli project and expressed doubts about a steel plant coming up in the South. I do not know why there is this fear complex. The Government, I understand, has already set up a committee to go into the technical feasibility of it, and they are at it. Perhaps he feels that it is bound to come and wants himself or his party to get the credit for having suggested; or, he wants to instil a certain fear in us so that we may also shout about it. I have confidence in the Govern-

ment that where a project report is good, they will not fail to implement it, because they know the region is industrially not advanced and so we are entitled to a certain consideration.

The development of the Tuticorin port was suggested as early as 1914, and we expected it to be included in the Second Plan but that has not been done. A million tons are being handled by the port now, and this will go up to 1½ million tons shortly which it can hardly cope with. Therefore, the development of the port is very urgent, and I hope Government will give consideration to it at least by the end of this Plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Atchamamba—Shri Achint Ram.

15 hrs.

श्री अचित राम (पटियाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को बुलाने के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने किसी तरह टाइम निकाल ही लिया . . .

Dr. Atchamamba (Vijayavada) *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought that the hon. Member wanted to speak, and therefore, I called her, but she did not get up. So, I called Shri Achint Ram.

Dr. Atchamamba: I got up, but I found that meanwhile, Shri Achint Ram had been called.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, let Shri Achint Ram speak. I was looking towards the side of the hon. Member, but the hon. Member did not get up. Now, I am afraid she has got up a little late.

Dr. M. S. Aney: She got up, but in the meanwhile, Shri Achint Ram began.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Achint Ram might proceed with his speech.

श्री अचित राम : मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह जो चर्चा हुई, उस के कारण मेरा टाइम काटा नहीं जायगा । मुझे वित्त मंत्री महोदय से चन्द एक बातें अर्ज करनी हैं और वह केवल इस कारण नहीं कि वे वित्त मंत्री हैं बल्कि इस खयाल से भी कि वे गांधीवाद के हामी हैं और गांधी जी के खयाल के मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तान को ढालना चाहते हैं । अभी परसों मेरे एक मोहतरीम कम्युनिस्ट दोस्त ने जब उन के लिए जरा सख्त अल्फाज इस्तेमाल किये, नाशायस्ता अल्फाज इस्तेमाल किये, तो मुझे दुःख हुआ लेकिन खुशी इस बात से हुई कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बिलकुल उन का जवाब नहीं दिया, बिल्कुल शान्त रहे और मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा कर के उन्हों ने यह पहला सबूत दिया कि वे बकाई डिटरमिन्ड है गांधी जी के खयाल का राज्य लाने के लिये । यह मेरे लिए खुशी की बात हुई . . .

श्री गोरे : (पूना) : आप बहुत जल्दी खुश हो जाते हैं ?

श्री अचित राम : जरूरत पड़ने पर नाराज भी हो जाऊंगा लेकिन इस बात से तो मुझे खुशी ही हुई ।

जितने भी ऐतराजात बजट पर अपर हाउस में किये गये हैं या यहां पर किये जा रहे हैं उन के मुताल्लिक वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में जवाब दे दिया है और यहां लोक-सभा में कल श्री भगत ने बहुत सारी बातों का जवाब दे दिया है और मैं समझता हूं कि उन जवाबों से फिलहाल हमें अब तसल्ली कर लेनी चाहिये । उन्हों ने हमें बतलाया कि किस तरह से चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और साथ ही पैदावार भी बढ़ रही है, उस का जवाब उन्हों ने दिया । डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का जवाब उन्हों ने दिया । बाहर से जो रुपया आ रहा है वह कैसे इस्तेमाल हो रहा है उस का उन्हों ने जवाब दिया । बजट के मुस्तलिफ आइटम्स के बारे में उन्हों ने जवाब दिया । मुझे उन

[श्री अजित राम]

के जवाबों को सुन कर खुशी हुई । मेरे खयाल के मुताबिक उन्हों ने काफी तसल्ली से इस बात को डील किया । यह ऐरियर्स जो हैं यह क्यों हो रहे हैं ? क्या कारण है ? यह नहीं कि कोशिश नहीं हो रही है कोशिश हो रही है इस्तेमाल करने की । लेकिन इन सब बातों के बावजूद मैं ने देखा है कि पिछले तीन, चार दिनों में शायद कोई मौका रहा हो जबकि हाउस में कोरम रहा हो । पीक आवर और ऐवरेज आवर में तो कोरम भले ही रहे लेकिन और टाइम कोरम हाउस में नहीं रहता । अब यहां तो मेम्बर लोग तसल्ली कर लेंगे कि चलो क्या हुआ काम तो नहीं रुका लेकिन जो बाहर देश की पबलिक है वह इस के वास्ते कैसे तसल्ली करेगी ? यह तो ठीक है कि यहां इस वक्त हाउस में आटे की बात, दाल की बात, जूते की बात और धोती की बात चल रही है, सब चीजें चल रही हैं लेकिन इन चीजों के मूल्यों में निरन्तर वृद्धि होते जाने के कारण जो आम जनता पीड़ित है, जिसकी कि कमर बोझ से टूटने जा रही है, गरीब सरकारी कर्मचारी पोस्टमैन वगैरह उन में जो इन के कारण असन्तोष है और वह जो बाहर उस के लिये शोर मचा रहे हैं, उन को संतोष दिलाने के लिये आप के पास क्या जवाब है और उन को आप इस सिलसिले में क्या राहत देने जा रहे हैं ? इन को ले कर जो जनरल डिसकंटेंट है उस को आप दूर करने के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं ? मेरा ताल्लुक पोस्टमेन यूनियन से है और जब भी उन की सालाना यूनियन की मीटिंग होती है तो उस में पे कमिशन बैठाने की मांग की जाती है और तनख्वाहों और भत्तों में वृद्धि के लिये शोर मचाया जाता है, तो उन को क्या जवाब दिया जाय ? पे कमिशन की मांग की गई और आप ने पे कमिशन बैठा दिया और उस ने पांच रुपये दे दिये । लेकिन इसी बीच महंगाई और अधिक बढ़ गयी और छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा फिर से पे कमिशन बैठाने और उन की तनख्वाहों में इजाफा करने की मांग की जा रही है और मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर कहां तक यह पे कमिशन बैठाते जायेंगे और कैसे इस प्राबलम को डील करेंगे । बड़ी क्रिटिकल पोजीशन हमारे सामने दरपेश है । अब श्री थानू पिल्ले ने जो सरकार को अपनी स्पीच में सुझाव दिया है कि वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों को चीप रेट पर अनाज और अन्य आवश्यक चीजें मुहैया करे जैसाकि पहले रेलवे एम्पलाइज को मिलती थीं, तो मेरे खयाल में यह उचित सुझाव है । इस तरह की व्यवस्था यदि कर दी जाय तो मेरी समझ में आज महंगाई को ले कर जो नीची श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष है वह बहुत कुछ रफा हो सकता है क्योंकि उन को उन की जरूरत की चीजें जैसे आटा, दाल, चावल, मुनासिब और सस्ती दर पर मिलने लग जायेंगे । वे आराम से बैठ जायेंगे और आज जो वह शोर करते है और दूसरे पे कमीशन की डिमाण्ड करते हैं वह नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि हर साल कहां तक आप पे कमीशन बिठाते जाइयेगा क्योंकि प्राइसेज आपको लगातार बढ़ती ही जाती है । आप बाहर से रुपया कर्ज ले रहे हैं और बड़े जोर से डैफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग कर रहे हैं तो यह बहुत जरूरी है कि आज जो सब्सिडेज में गहरा असन्तोष और गड़बड़ है वह न रहे और वे सन्तुष्ट होकर दिल से और ईमानदारी से अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करें । अब मजा यह है कि जब यहां पर अंग्रेजों का राज्य था तब तो यह गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स हमारे साथ होते थे हालांकि नौकर अंग्रेजी हुकूमत के होते थे लेकिन आज जबकि स्वराज्य हो गया है और अपनी हुकूमत कायम है तब मजे की बात यह है कि वे गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स हमारे बरखिलाफ है क्योंकि वे आज महंगाई से परेशान है.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप हुकूमत में हैं और आप कहते हैं कि वे गवर्नमेंट के बरखिलाफ हैं तो अब वह आपके बरखिलाफ है ।

श्री अचित राम : आज गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स आपके बरखिलाफ इसलिये है कि जो छोटी तनख्वाह वाले कर्मचारी हैं और जो कि दस या पांच लाख हैं वे महंगाई के कारण परेशान हैं और मैं उनकी नुमायन्दगी करते हुए सरकार को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के जो लाखों की तादाद में छोटी तनख्वाह के कर्मचारी हैं उनको आप रिलीफ काइन्ड में दीजिये । उनको आटा, दाल और चावल वगैरह सस्ती दरों पर देने का इन्तजाम कीजिये ।

यह जो आपने टैक्सज़ लगाये हैं उनके बारे में मुझे कुछ खास नहीं कहना है । सिर्फ एक चीज कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो यह कहा है कि साइकिलों के जरिए हम एक करोड़ रुपया लेना चाहते हैं तो मुझे उसमें कुछ ऐतराज नहीं है क्योंकि आप छोड़ दें तो बेहतर हो लेकिन अगर उस टैक्स को छोड़ना किसी तरह सम्भव न हो तो आप उसको लगाये रखिये लेकिन उसमें जरा तबदीली कर दीजिये । एक करोड़ रुपया जो आप साइकिलों से खाली रिम पर लगा कर वसूल करना चाहते हैं तो उसको टायर, ट्यूब वगैरह पर तकसीम कर दीजिये अर्थात् टायर पर आप १२ आने लगा दीजिये, ट्यूब पर ४ आने लगा दीजिये और डेढ़ डेढ़ रुपया दोनों रिमों पर लगा दीजिये तो ठीक रहेगा । लेकिन अभी तो अगर रिम खराब हो जाय तो १० रुपया देना पड़ता है । मेरा सुझाव है कि इसको टायर, ट्यूब पर डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कर दीजिये । अगर आप इस टैक्स में कमी कर सकते हैं तो कीजिये नहीं तो इसको डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कर दीजिये ।

आज देश के अन्दर सबसे बड़ी प्राब्लम बेकारी की है, देश में अण्डर एम्पलायमेंट है और हाफ एम्पलायमेंट है और एक सबसे बड़ी चीज और जो कि चिन्ताजनक है वह है डिजायर टु शेयर पावर । अब यह एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि आप को चैन नहीं लेने देगी । टैक्सों को घटाने या बढ़ाने से ही यह समस्या पूर्णतः हल होने वाली नहीं है । आपको इस अण्डर एम्पलायमेंट और अनएम्पलायमेंट का इलाज करना है । आपको यह जो डिजायर टु शेयर पावर लोगों में सब जगह बढ़ गयी है उसके बारे में भी गम्भीरता से सोचना है । अब मसलन केरल की प्राब्लम है । ऐसा मत खयाल करिये कि केरल के अन्दर आराम हो गया है, वहां फिर आफत का बादल बरसेगा । इसी तरह पंजाब राज्य के बारे में यह बात है कि वहां पर डिक्टेटरशिप हो रही है । उड़ीसा के अन्दर लैण्डलार्डस का राज्य हो गया है । उत्तर प्रदेश में डिसीडेंट्स की बात हो रही है । बंगाल में उधर हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं । यह जो तमाम बातें हो रही हैं यह क्यों हो रही हैं ? इनकी जड़ में वही बातें हैं जिनका कि मैंने जिक्र किया । अब मसलन पंजाब की ही बात ले लीजिये । । वहां पर डिक्टेटरशिप की हालत है और मैं समझता हूं कि पंजाब के हालात कुछ ऐसे हैं कि वहां डिक्टेटर के बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता । सच बात तो यह है कि पंजाब के अन्दर ऐसी ताकतें हैं जिससे कि वहां जाग्रति है । कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों की वजह से, जनसंघ की वजह से, कांग्रेस की वजह से और अकालियों की वजह से वहां पर जाग्रति है और हमने देखा कि हमारे पड़ौसी देश पाकिस्तान में कुछ उस तरह की हालत में अय्यूब पैदा हो गया और पाकिस्तान का डिक्टेटर बन गया लेकिन यहां तो जब तक जवाहरलाल जी और पन्त जी हैं कोई डिक्टेटर नहीं बन सकता । यह तो सही है कि उससे कांस्टीट्यूशन हमारा वाएलेट होगा लेकिन अब पंजाब की हालत तो देखिये कि क्या हो रहा है कि पंजाब के अन्दर गवर्नर साहब हैं तो लेकिन उनकी चलती नहीं है, कैबिनेट है लेकिन कैबिनेट की चलती नहीं है, वहां पर असेम्बली है लेकिन असेम्बली की वहां पर चलती नहीं है, कौंसिल है लेकिन कौंसिल की चलती नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस बात की तफसील में क्यों ज्यादा जाने लग गये ?

श्री अचित राम : जो असन्तोष का कारण है उसका वित्त मन्त्री महोदय इलाज नहीं कर

[श्री अचित राम]

सके हैं और उनका ध्यान उधर दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अगर एक स्टेट के लिये ही यह कह जायं कि न वहां गवर्नर की चलती है, न असेम्बली की चलती है और न कैबिनेट की चलती है तो ऐसी बातें कहना तो मुनासिब नहीं होगा । किसी खास स्टेट के बारे में इस तरह से तफसील में बातें कहना कुछ ठीक न होगा अलबत्ता माननीय सदस्य तमाम सूबों के लिये जनरल तौर पर कह सकते हैं ।

श्री अचित राम : मैं आपका इसके लिये शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं । अब केरल के अन्दर ऐसी बात हुई कि वहां पर कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने लोगों के डिसकंटेंट को लेकर नौबत यहां तक पहुंची कि आपस में वाएलेंस शुरू हो गया । मैंने कम्युनिस्ट दोस्त को पूछा कि भाई आप इतने मर्डर्स करते हो तो उसने कहा कि हम मर्डर्स करते हैं लेकिन कांग्रेसियों से कम मर्डर्स करते हैं । अब बात क्या है, बात असल यह है कि वह हालात ऐसे बन गये और आपस में टेंशन हो गया । पंडित जी ने कहा कि भाई आपस में मिल कर सलाह मशविरा करके समझौता कर लो । पंडित जी ने कहा कि हमने गांधी जी के चरणों में बैठ कर यही सीखा है कि दुश्मन से भी बातचीत करने के लिये सदा तैयार रहना चाहिये लेकिन अब आप कहते हैं कि इन हालात के अन्दर तैयार नहीं हैं । मैं तो कहता हूं कि आप यह न समझ लें कि वे चुपचाप बैठे रहेंगे । फिर गड़बड़ होने वाली है और जब फिर गड़बड़ हो तब हाइ लेबिल के ऊपर बातचीत करना ठीक न होगा बल्कि अभी पहले करनी चाहिये । मैं पंजाब की बात कह रहा था । ऐसे ही उड़ीसा में जो फ्यूडल

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने जो यह कहा कि पंजाब के बारे में न कहें उसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि आप दूसरे सूबों के बारे में कहने चले जायें ।

श्री अचित राम : मैं कहता हूं कि मुल्क में हर जगह डिसकंटेंट है । ख्वाहिश है पावर शेयर करने की, अनएम्पलायमेंट है । जब तक इस के लिये आप कोई रास्ता नहीं निकालेंगे तब तक ये चीजें कम नहीं हो सकतीं । इसका रास्ता यही है कि आप पोलीटीकल पावर को डिसेंट्रलाइज करें, इकानमी को डिसेंट्रलाइज करें ताकि देश में जो लोगों को भूख है रोटी की, जो भूख है पावर को शेयर करने की वह भूख दूर हो और अनएम्पलायमेंट दूर हो । इसका एक तरीका यही है कि गांवों में जो प्रापर्टी है उसकी ओनरशिप गांव की हो किसी इंडीवीजुअल की न हो । गांवों के जो रोटी वगैरह के सवाल हैं उनको गांव ही टैकिल करे, यह गवर्नमेंट का काम नहीं है । यह गांव का काम होना चाहिये कि वह गांव वालों के लिये रोटी का, कपड़े का, रोजगार का, दवाई का इन्तिजाम करे । अगर आप मुल्क को गांधियन लाइन पर डालना चाहते हैं तो इसके सिवा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है । इसका सालयूशन आपके पास है । अगर आप ऐसा कर लें तो जो आज जनता का एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है वह नहीं हो सकेगा ।

इसके बाद मैं आपकी बसातत से जो मेम्बरान यहां हैं उनसे एक अपील करना चाहता हूं । वह यह कि गांव की ओनरशिप को गांव सभा को देना कोई मामूली काम नहीं है । इसलिये मेरी सब पार्टीज से दरख्वास्त है कि वे इस काम में कोआपरेट करें अगर वे हिन्दुस्तान को डिक्टेटरशिप से बचाना चाहते हैं जो कि आज दुनिया के कई हिस्सों में चल रही है । अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो वह यहां भी हो सकती है । इसलिये मेरी दरख्वास्त है सब माननीय सदस्यों से कि वह थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान को कामयाब बनाने में कोआपरेट करें ।

एक बात और अर्ज करूंगा । इस वक्त हमारे सन्त विनोबा मशाल जला रहे हैं । वह हमको बतला रहे हैं कि किस तरह से हम फूड का मसला अनएम्पलायमेंट का मसला और डिफेंस का मसला हल कर सकते हैं । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त वह दोनों हाउसेज को एड्रेस करें और रास्ता दिखाएं । यही मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है ।

आखिर में मैं एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि गांधी जी कह गए थे कि ऐसा हिन्दुस्तान बनाया जाए । उन्होंने कहा था :

"May it be reserved to India to evolve a true science of Democracy with visible demonstration."

वही रास्ता हमारे लिए हो सकता है ।

Shri D. V. Rao (Nalgonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the coming year, which is the last year of the Second Five Year Plan, at least the common man expected that he would not have to pay any new taxes, but that expectation has not been fulfilled. There were other avenues of taxation open to the Finance Minister, but he has not tapped them. Further levies could have been made under wealth tax, the gift tax and the expenditure tax and whatever revenues were needed, could have been obtained therefrom. Instead of that, the Finance Minister has preferred to levy some indirect taxes, putting additional burdens on the common man. Of course, the taxpayer has fulfilled his targets willingly or unwillingly by paying tax in the last four years of the Plan, but even in the fifth year he has to pay more. That means this state of affairs will continue in the future also and he will be burdened more and more. This is not a healthy feature of our economy.

One would have expected that in his speech the Finance Minister would review the progress of land reforms in our country. Though this is a State subject, in relation to our economy, it is a very important subject, and he could have assessed the developments in this regard. I think in the Second Five Year Plan the need for land reforms was correctly stressed. Previously abolition of jagirdaris in their various forms had taken place in States but that did not give land to the tiller. Of course, now there are proposals; some legislation is also before the various Assemblies. Some ceiling has been fixed—about 30 standard acres or family holdings and all such things—in various States. But I think in no State has land distribution taken place according to what has been indicated in the Second Five Year Plan, nor is there any hope of its taking place in the near future. This is because legislation is being so framed that the landlords are not made to part with a single acre of land that they possess, and the landless tiller does not get even an inch of land from the landlord. The Constitution provides for payment of reasonable compensation when land is acquired. That being so, why should Government hesitate to take over the land of the landlords, wherever necessary and wherever it is surplus, and distribute it to landless? Instead of that, half-hearted measures are taken, or measures are taken bypassing land reforms. This is straining our econmy very much, because even though agricultural production has slightly increased—or may increase even considerably—more production is possible only by redistributing land, giving the land to the actual tiller. That is the final and only solution to the problem of increasing our agricultural production. As long as land is not taken from those lords who do not cultivate by themselves and as long as it is not distributed among those who cultivate the land for themselves, the production is not going to increase considerably so as to meet the needs of our country.

In this respect, the Second Five Year Plan correctly stressed the need

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for readjustment in land holdings, but Government have failed to carry out this part of our programme. They have miserably failed in that. This is the reason why we are not going ahead with the production of more foodgrains and other agricultural products.

There is another aspect of this land reform. There are something like 6—7 crores of acres of cultivable wasteland in the country. This is not being distributed to the landless tillers and agricultural labourers. If this is done, our agricultural production will increase considerably. But even in this respect, Government are not only hesitating but they have failed miserably to do anything.

Recently, in the Andhra Assembly, the Revenue Minister stated that out of 44 lakh acres of cultivable waste land only 7 lakh acres have been distributed. The House is aware that there is a strong movement among the peasantry demanding that all the fallow lands should be distributed among the landless, especially, the Harijans and other agricultural labourers. In other parts of the country also there are large tracts of land lying waste which is cultivable and which will help in producing agricultural items. This is not taken proper care of. Though it is a State subject, in relation to our country's economy, the Centre has a special responsibility to see that all this land goes to the landless and it is done here and now and immediately.

Even in the Plan and the Budgets which are framed in relation to it they do not give relief to 30 per cent of our agricultural labourers who are rotting in the villages, who have no land, who have no property, nothing of the sort excepting some relief by way of social services. Government is not taking a single step to improve their economy by giving them land and other sources of employment. Thereby rural unemployment is growing day by day and they come into towns in search of employment. In towns also the unemployment problem is growing and we are not able to supply wheat, rice or jawar of whatever is needed. I think Government should take proper care in this direction also.

Then, there is another item of taxation in regard to the film industry. There is much controversy over it. The Finance Minister is levying additional excise duties; it is wrongly done. It is true that this industry is a flourishing industry. But we are not entitled to tax it to such an extent that the industry closes down. We should not say that only when it closes down we would not tax it. That is not a correct approach.

There is so much of tax evasion, especially income-tax evasion. The big producers, the actors and actresses are evading income-tax. Income-tax should be collected very rigorously and without any mercy. But to cover up this evasion we should not go in for this kind of taxation. Exposed films should not be taxed like this. I am not an expert; I do not know much about the technical aspect of it. But from what I gather from the Press and other reports I can say that all these prints—after the first print is made—would not fetch enough of income for the producers. Only a small income is expected when they print the films. The producer has to incur so much of expenditure. Most of the producers do not invest money from their own pockets. Most of the distributing companies pay them; and, in addition, they invest some amount from their pockets. I think 70 or 80 per cent of our film industry is like this—the entire investment is not that of the producers or of any co-operative union. Taxation of this sort will, certainly, hit the industry. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has clearly stated how the film industry is going

to be hit by this taxation. That should be an eye-opener to show how things are going on. I hope the Finance Minister will reconsider this taxation proposal and do the needful.

Regarding the food problem; the prices are going up. The entire House expressed its concern over this. Time and again, there has been a proposal that foodgrains should be purchased direct from the peasants by Government and not through millers or traders. In that case, Government would get whatever grain is needed and that too at reasonable prices. There will be no shortage of food in the country. Time and again, Government has refused to accept this suggestion and even now it is not accepting it. Government should reconsider its policy and see that it goes in for direct purchase of foodgrains from the peasantry.

There is another point. A previous speaker Shri Venkatasubbiah and some other Andhra Members have stated, time and again, that Andhra is being neglected in regard to the allotments needed for big projects and industries. I entirely share that view. As far as this is concerned, all the Andhra Members, irrespective of their party affiliations, are of the same opinion. More industrialisation is necessary in Andhra. There is enough iron ore and coal in Andhra. But there is no steel plant. There is no proposal to set up a steel plant in Andhra.

Andhra is a big consumer of fertilizers. Even now there is no proposal to set up a fertilizer factory there. This is hindering the economic progress of this part of the country. Government should see that there is a balanced development in our country and Andhra is given its due share.

There is another point also which I want to make. Funds are given to one of the biggest irrigation projects, the Nagarjunasagar project, as if it is part of the State's Five Year Plan. Therefore, no major work is being taken up in that State, because this is eating away the entire amount that is given to the State. Even the Andhra Government has often requested the Centre to treat this as a national project and the whole amount allotted to it to be separated and borne by the Centre as in the case of Bhakra-Nangal, the D.V.C. or Hirakud. Even now they can reconsider their decision and accept the suggestion of the Andhra Government.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not take much of the time of the House at this stage of the Budget debate because there is apportunity at the time of appropriation to deal with question of policy and other matters which the House is entitled to know and the Government is able to state its position.

Although I was not myself present in the House, I have read all the speeches carefully and I think I owe it to the House—and I think Government owes it to the House—to deal with some of the matters that have been raised in this debate for two reasons. One of them is on account of the circumstance to which the Speaker made a reference the other day; that is, there is an audience for the statements made here far outside this House and far outside this country. Secondly, they are so wild and fantastic. References were made in the House in very strong language with regard to the administration not only of the Defence Ministry but of other Ministries as well and I shall later seek your guidance in regard to certain matters spoken about. The first of these comes from my friend, Shri Mahanty. He said in this House:

> "I am constrained to say that the defence of this country is absolutely defenceless, but the Prime Minister defends it on the floor of the House and perhaps God defends it outside."

I would like, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, responsibile Members of the House to

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ponder over the effect of this kind of statement outside on the people that this country is defenceless and the Prime Minister is just using this place as a talking shop. It may be that they are wanting to hit a Minister or to make headlines in newspapers. That may well be but not in the circumstances of the country. He says:

> "Government would have no moral sanction in asking the House to grant them ever-increasing expenditure on Defence".

First of all, there is no "ever-increasing expenditure'. If the hon. gentleman thinks that the moral sanction of the House resides in him, he is very much mistaken. That is an attitude of mind that requires treatment other than by my answering by speeches. I am very sorry that the hon. gentleman is not there. This is a method of hiting below the belt usually adopted only by people who dare not lop up at other people's face and I have never thought that the hon. Member belonged to that class.

Next we come to certain criticisms by Shri Morarka who is very sensitive when questions of industry in the public sector are concerned. . . . (*Interruptions.*) May I have the floor of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Surely, he has it.

Shri Krishna Menon: First of all, there is a lecture read to us about the distribution of expenditure in regard to different Arms and we are asked: why is there less expenditure in the Air Force at a time when there is trouble on the northern border and more on the Nevy and on Land? It is a very legitimate question to ask. The Air Force budgets of the last year and the previous year were considerably larger than anything we have had before, the reason being that the Air Force was undergoing reorganisation and expansion and considerable expenditure had been incurred. Then, when we came to this year's Budget, there were certain payments that were to be made, which were not made in the previous budget year. So the Finance Minister came with a Supplementary Demand and so far as I am aware, the House raised no objection. Now, we are asked: why has the Navy Budget gone up? The Navy budget has gone up again because of the payments due and this country usually pays its bills. So far as the Air Force is concerned, I think for the information of the House, apart from answering that statement, I should state that it is quite true that because of the conditions and the terrain in the north and for various other reasons, an accession to the strength of the Air Force in certain of its Arms has become necessary. I am sure, Sir, that you will agree with me that the floor of the House is not the right place to discuss the details of those component arms. As the Finance Minister has hinted while introducing the Budget, at the present moment, there was no need to inflate the Budget figures in order to make provision for something for which we are actually not committed. The House sits here and when the country has got an emergency of the present kind, the requirements are there and the Government will come to the House again for necessary resources in that respect. That, I think, will be the case.

When we go on to the more tendentious part of this report, that is, the general characterisation of administration, he says:

> "It is a question of economy at home and extravagance abroad. Over-indenting, higher prices excess payments, faulty deliveries defective storage, loose inspection, careless drafting of contracts, etc. are matters of daily routine occurring very frequently in this Ministry."

I would like to ask if this is a responsible kind of statement. Is that how it was possible for the Government to cut down the Budget last year? It that how it is possible, even under the present circumstances, to ask for so small an increase in the present Budget?

Over-indenting may mean that indents are placed with an understanding that they can be cut down afterwards because very often if you want something this year, you have to indent it two years before. There are arrangements whereby the Service Headquarter says that "this may be our demand but we will see whether it could be cut down less than the indents placed". Arrangements are made in the course of processing of these supplies and dimunitions take place in that way. But, surely, no Government can endure for any time if these were their characteristics! I know there are certain fields, other fields of industry where this sort of thing goes on which my hon. friend ought to be familiar with, but it is not with us.....

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not want to interrupt now but you must give me a chance later on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he is not yielding; the hon. Member must be content.... (*Interruptions.*) Order, order.

Shri Krishna Menon: This is the characteristic of this kind of criticism. Only hit out but they not take anything.

Then, he pulls out one part out of the Auditor-General's report. Everyone knows that the Auditor-General does not conform to the concordat that existed seven or eight years ago where it was agreed.....

Some Hon. Members: Sir, we do not hear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may speak a little louder.

Shri Krishna Menon: I was saying it was agreed then that the Auditor-General has to put down in his report only some main and major items and not pick holes into everything but that is another matter. The Auditor-General is responsible to Parliament and his own sense of duty. There is a passage quoted by Shri Mororka in order to support the previous one. My arguments are two-fold. First of all, the passage quoted, damning as it may appear, has no reference to this very generalised maligning statement made by Shri Morarka. This is the statement from the *Audit Report*, 1959 which is, in essence, an *exparte* statement.

> "Despite repeated exhortations by successive Public Accounts Committees and assurances given by the Ministry, these provisions continue to be diregarded by the administrative authorities. Fictitious financial adjustments intended to conceal lapsed grants or to cover up excesses over allotments were noticed in a number of Engineer Division".

If it had not come from the Auditor-General and we were not familiar with it, and if I so wanted to say—I do not want to do so—I could have said that this was a malicious overstatement but I do not intend to say so, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he has said that.....

Shri Krishna Menon: I said that I do not intend to say. To speak about a Government in these terms, just because under our Constitution..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Goray: These remarks may be expunged.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not know that the Opposition had taken over the functions of the hon. Speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is such a passage that I should get it expunged, I would consider it. Anyhow, I wanted to bring it to the notice of the hon. Defence Minister that when he himself felt that it ought not to be said but when again he says it, that is not a thing to be said.....

Shri Krishna Menon: I am only warning myself about what I should not say..... (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: It is circulated in the whole country.

Shri Krishna Menon: I accept that and I wish that it became the rule of the House. After all this statement goes round the country—'fictitious financial adjustment'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is to be dealt with differently..... (*Interruptions.*)

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): The Defence Departments gets an opportunity to explain its position when the auditors inspect the department.

Shri Krishna Menon: I will try to explain the substance of this. These so called fictitious financial adjustments arise from the desire of the administration, the officials concerned, not to waste resources and money unnecessarily. This refers to engineering stores. The engineering stores depots issue stores to work projects as and when they are required. When stocks are issued for project works, the account of the project is debited with the cost of the stores issued. In many cases where the stores cannot be accommodated where the work is done, the stores are kept where they are issued. The audit view is that they must be physically removed. This may be "working to rule". If you work to rule in that way, administration will become almost impossible.

We have other instances. We have had no fraudulent intentions in this matter. There is an instance about the drawal of some quantity of cement from stocks against a project during the year 1957-58. These always takes two or three years to come here. Stocks of cement were kept earmarked for the project but owing to some changes in the phasing of the project, the stock of cement had to be diverted to other projects in the next year. These require adjustments in the accounts. Apart from this book accounting in this way, there has been no question of trying to cover up any transactions in the wrong way. I can give you many instances of this kind.

Then, reference was made to the carelessness and the deterioration of the stores. I am not going to take every one of them; we will do it when the appropriation comes. The instance that is cited is in regard to camouflage nets and their value is said to be Rs. 75 lakhs. First of all, this Rs. 75 lakhs is the purchase price of these stores during the war time. These nets were used in the war. That is to say, whatever money was spent on it the value had been out of it as they were used in the war. Because of the general desire, soon after Independence, to save everything, these nets were brought and kept. They were not worth Rs. 75 lakhs any way. They came in a damaged condition after having been used in operation in the areas of operation. Then comes the question of preservation. The question of preservation, again, must be a matter of priorities. Are we to preserve nets at the expense of something else? Therefore, those things that are more delicate, more expensive, they require more coverage. They go under cover, others naturally do not. Two years ago we had some 280 lakhs square feet of covered space. We were then short of 60 lakhs square feet of covered space—that is, taking the position as static, not taking into account that each year more will be required. Therefore, 60 lakhs square feet of covered accommodation was the requirement. In the following two years, out of 60 lakhs

square feet we made up 34 lakhs square feet, building as much covered space as could be built each year and as there were resources available and could be put up within the required time. So there is a balance of projects to be constructed to the extent of 26 lakhs square feet. This does not mean that this quantity of 26 lakhs square feet will remain stationary: it will go up. What I am pointing out is this. There is only a certain amount of covered accommodation available and in that accommodation priority has to go to far that kind of defence goods which are likely to be most spoiled by being exposed to rain, wind and sun. There is quite a lot of valuable stock lying about. We are aware of it. But the question is one of balancing the one with the other.

So far as these nets are concerned, they had reached a stage when the expenses for looking after them, the chowkidari expenses and so on, were not worthwhile and they had to be disposed of. I repeat, Sir, they had their use: they were used in war. In any other country they would have been destroyed then and there. We had been using them in the Kashmir operations and various other places, and for practice purposes, training purposes afterwards.

Then we come to another matter, and that is with regard to the purchase of spares of vehicles. Here, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to have your guidance before I proceed a further. I am not familiar with all the niceties of parliamentary procedure and proprieties in certain respects.

An Hon. Member: Schame.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am not ashamed to say that. You may choose to think you are professionals in the matter. I am asking your guidance, Sir, and not the guidance of the Opposition. Now, this relates to the purchase of spares for tanks of the old type, which could not be obtained by buying over the counter; they must come out from various places where people had stocks. Negotiations were going on with a Canadian firm called Levys for the last seven or eight years and they were concluded somewhere in the early part or the end of 1956—I will give details afterwards. This matter came up before the Public Accounts Committee and they have appointed a committee to go into this question. I would like your guidance, Sir, whether it will be proper for me, whether it will be appropriate for me to go into the details of this case here or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think it would be better if we waits for that investigation. Let the result of that investigation come. Then we can discuss it.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have got as completse answers as I can give them. It appears to me that it will be rather improper, when the Public Accounts Committee have appointed a committee.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let that report come; we can await that.

Shri Krishna Menon: Then we come to a point in which I hope the hon. Member would show me the courtesy of correcting himself if I am right and he is wrong. He said:

> "The Ministry functions largely merely on secrecy. We do not get to know everything or as much as we would like to know."

That is is true—the last part. Then he says:

> "I will give a very simple example. I have myself seen Japanese jeeps purchased by this Ministry moving on the roads of this city as well as in Bombay. The name of the jeep is Tiota. To a question put to the Ministry as to how many jeeps have been purchased, when they have been purchased, what is the price and

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so on, the answer was: 'No jeep has been purchased. A & B do not arise'."

Then he says:

"The driver of the jeep who was in uniform told me about the purchase. If only they had stated that it is a secret matter and they cannot give the information, I can understand it. But to say that no jeep has been purchased.....".

Shri Morarka (Jhujhunu): Please also read what the Deputy Minister said.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am not answering the Deputy Minister.

Shri Morarka: That would give the full details to the House.

Shri Krishna Menon: Sir, the House can judge for itself. I have sought the judgement of the House and not only of my hon. friend. What is told to the House is this, that the Minister, the Government, has misguided the House, has concealed information. I ask the hon. Member in all sense of whatever it is—humility to correct himself after I have finished. We have purchased no jeeps of the name of Toyota or indeed any other Japanese jeeps. The hon. Member could not have seen Japanese Toyota jeeps; at best he could have seen only one Toyota jeep.

Shri Morarka: I have seen two, one in Bombay and one in Delhi.

Shri Krishna Menon: The hon. Member could not have seen two such different jeeps in the country because they are not here. The jeep was not purchased by us. A Toyota jeep was brought by the manufacturers for us to see, without any commitment on our part. If the hon. Member had been so carefully observant he would have seen that there was no licence plate of the regular character; the Government marking and "on trial" was there.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: He might have seen the same jeep at two places.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is not what he said.

Shri Morarka: In two different places.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is not what he said. He said that these Toyota jeeps were here, we have purchased them, and therefore, he misguided the House. He says the driver told him. That is to say, the hon. Member is willing to believe the driver in preference to us, as against the statement we made. Sir, both of us, the hon. Member and also myself took oaths when we became Members of Parliament, and to make a charge against a Minister that he misled the House, deliberately is a very serious matter.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to submit that drivers of vehicles who are in uniform have very strict instructions —not instructions given by me, it is part of the military law—that they are not to converse with citizens. It is very unfortunate that a person as responsible as the hon. Member should try to extract information out of a soldier in uniform. He may be going to suffer for it. There will be an enquiry and disciplinary action may be taken in regard to this matter.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is wrong. Because the driver gave the correct information he should not be made to suffer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not going to decide that just at present. Whatever the rules of conduct in the Army might be, they have to be enforced we are not going to discuss them just at present.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There should not be any threat by the

Minister that the person concerned will be made to suffer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we decide just now that that driver should not be punished? (*Interruption*) The desire of the hon. Members has been conveyed to the hon. Minister. We should not press it further. If there are any rules they are to be enforced by the department. The hon. Minister knows that the Members desire like that. Perhaps, all the mistake has arisen from the facts that have been stated. I do not think that anyone of them is to blame so much. Of course, Shri Morarka, the hon. Member should be made further enquiries. When it had been said by the Deputy Minister that none had been purchased and he found out from the driver that there were two jeeps, he ought to have confronted the Deputy Minister, approached him first and found out from him what were the real facts before levelling that charge. If he had done that under a misunderstanding because he had been told like that, perhaps the driver also might have believed that they had been purchased. There is no harm, I suppose, even if the driver said like that. Now that the facts are clear that they were here on trial to be seen by the department before deciding whether they should be purchasd or not, perhaps there is nothing to be worried about and it should not be hammered further.

Shri Morarka: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Minister finish. I will give him an opportunity.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, the attitude of the hon. Minister is very threatening. In this way he is threatening the Members of Parliament who contact anybody for information. We are entitled, Sir, to get information from any source.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If any officer or any Indian soldier from Ladakh comes and says that there is no administration, he will be threatened and proceedings will be started against him.

An Hon. Member: Disciplinary action will be taken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The proper course is, when the hon. Members get information they should contact the Minister and tell him that this is the information that they have got, instead of disclosing it to the public like that. Now, if the army has got rules that if any of the soldiers discloses certain information he would be punished, then we should not object to that at least, because they will have to enforce their rules.

But in this case, as I have already said, there ought not to be a further discussion on how that driver is to be dealt with. That is for the Ministry or the department concerned. If hon. Members have certain feelings, they have just expressed their desires and it should now be for the Ministry to deal with them as they like. It should not be further pressed.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I would like to put a question for my personal clarification. If Members of the House come into the possession of certain information and if we approach the Deputy Minister or the Minister in regard to that matter, and if action is taken on the party concerned, the party which has given the information, then, it would be very difficult. If we come to the House and speak, then it becomes simpler, because whatever be the information that we give and whatever the action, it is all within the knowledge of the Speaker and everybody. Now, as a matter of personal information, I should like to know (*Interruptions*), whether we should go directly to the Minister or we should reveal it here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot answer theoretical questions. I shall deal with them as they arise. But for the present, I have given my opinion.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

If Members learn something from any Government servant and they come and disclose that they learnt it from such and such a person, that would be rather detrimental to that servant. (*Interruptions.*) Order, order. The hon. Member might use the information that he has got, but why need he disclose the name of person?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is the funniest thing. A driver is being threatened, but no threat is being shown at China. Go and take action against China.

Shri Krishna Menon: There is no evidence at all that the driver even knew that the questioner was a Member of Parliament. Secondly, it is said that the driver who was in uniform told him about the purchases, in which case he was either ignorant or he was misstating the facts, because there was no purchase, and what is more, it was marked on the vehicle, "for trial". Therefore, to use the evidence of an enlisted man and to give that evidence in Parliament is something to which I take objection—(*Interruption*).

Shri Morarka: Sir, kindly give me the chance to speak now itself, lest I should forget the exact point which I want to make. About the jeeps, what happened was this. When I saw the jeeps I immediately gave notice of a question. The Office did not admit my question. The note I received said, "Ministry says that there is no factual basis." Then in writing I gave them what the factual position was, including my conversation with the driver. I have seen not one jeep but two jeeps. Thereafter my question was admitted. But the answer to that question was: "(a) No; (b) and (c) Do not arise". The reason why I thought that it was purchased was, firstly, I did not know that our army has started accepting gifts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not say like that. Now that the facts are known, that they were on trial, why should he refer to gifts?

Shri Morarka: The hon. Defence Minister said that he expects a larger sense of responsibility, this and that, from the Members. I do not know what his expectations are and how often he is disappointed in the expectations, but the fact is that when we see our defence personnel driving the jeep, Toyota is the name of that jeep which is Japanse—there is a curiosity. So, I asked out of curiosity, "Is it Japanese?" The driver said, "Yes." Then, I asked, "Are you purchasing Japanese jeeps also?" He said, "Yes." Now, the hon. Defence Minister is making a grievance of that and says that hon. Members of this House must have a sense of responsibility, that they are seeking information from this source and that source, etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member says that he put this question: "Are not these Japanese jeeps?" "Yes." Then, "Have they been purchased?" "Yes." So, there ought to be no wonder that the driver went on answering like that, namely, that these jeeps are of the military. He did not know the actual facts.

So far as the admissibility of the questions concerned, rather I should disclose it myself,—that I may also be responsible for all that. When the question has been put, it is referred to the Ministry and after enquiring about the facts, they say that it is wrong. Then the office puts a note and the Speaker decides that because there is no factual basis, it should not be allowed. That is the normal course. Against that, the Member had stressed that he had seen the jeeps and he had made enquiries from the driver. So, even perhaps the Speaker was compelled to admit it because a responsible Member made a statement. Therefore, that question was admitted. So, there ought not to be any wonder in the procedure that has been

followed. That was the natural procedure. Now that the facts are made clear, I should think that we should not have any grievance against each other.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): In the context of what you have just said, if the Speaker makes enquiries from the Ministry and when the Ministry gives the reply to the Speaker, then the questions are admitted. Is this the procedure adopted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are trying to know facts. We get a note from the Ministry. It is not the option of the Ministry to say whether a question can be admitted or not. But we do ascertain facts. That is the procedure.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: When you have ascertained the facts, then, why is it that questions start with the phraseology, "Is it a fact," etc? All questions are styled this way: 'Will the Minister be pleased to state", "Whether it is a fact", etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is so, because the question is to be put by the Member and not by the Speaker. Let us proceed. We have no time. I would request hon. Members to hold their soul in patience.

Shri Krishna Menon: All that I wanted to say was this. We had made a statement in regard to this matter. The hon. Member thought it fit to cite some other evidence to convey to the House, meaning that the Members were not given the facts about the matter. Whether, in those circumstances,—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he meant like that, even he believed like that, I do not think there is any necessity to press it further. The facts have been made clear.

Shri Krishna Menon: If that is what you feel about it, I do not want to say anything more. The other facts are with regard to he vehicle spares, on which I sought your guidance and you directed that it would be better not to say anything on that matter. I have got plenty of material. They are all very much in the same category.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has finished. Shri Morarka.

Shri Morarka: Only one point. The hon. Defence Minister said that I have said about overindenting and all that. He referred to a sense of responsibility and so on. What I have found from the audit report is, it seems that in December, 1957, they placed the order for certain spares worth 12 lacs dollars and in March, 1958, they wanted to cancel items worth about 5·5 lac dollars.....

Shri Krishna Menon: This is very unfair. You Sir, asked me not to speak about this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think that should be closed now.

Shri Morarka: I am prepared to close it provided the impression is not left in the House that the insinuating remarks made by the Defence Minister were accepted. They are not accepted. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. Atchamamba *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry that Dr. Atchamamba has been elbowed out, rather, in this discussion. The hon. Finance Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to all the hon. Members who took part in the debate on the budget for their criticism as well as for their appreciation. I must say that the criticism was not as biting as it was last year. Not that I should have been happy if it had been more biting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That atmosphere should be considered as gone and finished.

Shri Morarji Desai: It was only unfortunate that just before I began my reply on the debate, something un-

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pleasant should have happened here. But I hope that will be turned into a pleasant episode ultimately.

There have been criticisms on general issues as well as on specific items of taxation in the budget. My colleague, Shri B. R. Bhagat, replied to some parts of the criticisms yesterday and I do not propose to repeat those arguments because I have not got much time at my disposal. Yet, it may be necessary for me in the course of my reply to repeat some of those things. Before I deal with any individual item, I should like to take up two or three matters of criticism which have been made perhaps on account of want of knowledge about these matters.

16 hrs.

I shall first take up the hardy annual which my hon. friend, Shri Bharucha, indulges in. He refers to treasury bills and then tries to build up his whole criticism on a wrong assumption. He said, out of the estimated plan outlay of Rs. 4600 crores or Rs. 4700 crores, more than three-fourths would be met from expansion of treasury bills, deficit financing and market borrowings. He gave the break-up as Rs. 1650 crores from treasury bills, Rs. 1200 crores from deficit financing and Rs. 800 crores from market borrowing. The hon. Member does not realise that the Rs. 1200 crores of deficit financing come from the treasury bills; it is not an extra amount. But he adds on Rs. 1650 crores to Rs. 1200 crores. That is simple arithmetic that he indulges in.

Really speaking, the treasury bills outstanding on 31-3-60 will amount to Rs. 1450 crores and Rs. 350 crores or Rs. 450 crores have been funded. That means, it comes to about Rs. 1900 crores or something like that. Out of that, there are some which were outstanding before the second Five Year Plan began. If they are taken out, what remains would be about Rs. 1228 crores of deficit financing for the second Five Year Plan. There may be also a small sum out of the treasury bills which will not be for deficit financing, but which will come out of the ordinary items which will go back, which are lent by some banks and other institutions. If my hon. friend had not been very confident about his own capacity to understand these things, he could have consulted me, who am a layman but who is very willing to inform him about this, because I have got information at my disposal, not that I am cleverer than him; I do not claim that. Had he consulted me, I should have certainly made him wiser. But he is afraid of wisdom all the while. That is the difficulty.

The outlay on the Plan is likely to be financed as follows: Rs. 1228 from deficit financing, Rs. 1000 crores from foreign loans and assistance; Rs. 800 crores from internal market borrowing, Rs. 380 crores from small savings; Rs. 975 crores from additional taxation by both Central and State Governments and the balance of Rs. 217 crores from other debt and deposit heads, including the balance from revenue budget. So, I hope this hardy annual will not be indulged in next year. But I am not very sure of that, if I know my hon. friend very correctly.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What is the total of deficit financing plus treasury bills plus market borrowings?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he add them together?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: If all the treasury bills come to nearly Rs. 1900 crores, according to him deficit financing is only Rs. 1200 crores; so obviously, at least the remaining Rs. 700 crores or Rs. 800 crores are there without any fiduciary backing. Let us have the figures.

Shri Morarji Desai: I told him and yet he refuses to learn that is my difficulty. He only wants to teach me. I am prepared to learn. But one who does not himself learn cannot teach another. The figures are Rs. 1,450 crores and then Rs. 450 crores funded; that means Rs. 1,900

crores. Out of that, Rs. 595 crores were outstanding before the Second Plan. That would lead us to Rs. 1,305 crores, which would be the figure just now. Out of that, Rs. 1,228 crores is the deficit financing. The rest, as I said, are invested by banks or others, which is not deficit financing; that is how the treasury bills are held. If my hon. friend wants to learn more about it, I shall certainly be at his disposal, but I do not want to force myself on him.

Similar was the criticism of the hon. Member from Kerala, Shri V. P. Nayar. He referred to the position of private foreign capital in the country and the repatriation of profits made during the period 1953—57. He tried to show that while during 1953-57 the country received foreign capital to the tune of Rs. 144 crores, there has been an outflow of Rs. 114 crores as profits with the result that the net inflow has been only Rs. 30 crores, that is. Rs. 84 crores less than the profits taken out in the same period from the foreign capital employed in this country. The figures which he has used are correct, but they are used in a very funny way that is all I can say. The fact is that these remittances, which are made for several years, are put together. The figures are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

1952-53 .	15·64
1953-54 .	17·24
1954-55	26·03
1955-56 .	30·59
1956-57	24·80

Making a total of Rs. 114·30 crores. But this yearly profit is on a total investment which was Rs. 255 crores at the end of June 1948, which was Rs. 403 crores at the end of 1953, which is Rs. 555 crores now, that is to say, till 1957. It will thus be seen that the average profit of Rs. 23 crores is on this invested capital and it is not against the sum taken out or sum coming in every year.

16.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As a matter of fact, a large part of the profits is ploughed back into the industries here, re-invested here. It is invested here, and that is what we want. Therefore, what my hon. friend says is not the correct appreciation or correct representation of the position as it is.

He then spoke about foreign loans and special loans and aid received from the United States of America. May I say that the total US aid to India up to 30th November, 1959 amounted to the equivalent of Rs. 565:75 crores as loan and Rs. 210.19 crores as outright grants? As regards grants there can be no question of disadvantageous terms. As regards American loans and credit that are given by the EXIM Bank, they have been available so far for being utilized through global tenders for making the most economical purchases. It is only in October, 1959 that DLF suggested that purchases should be practically confined to United States. That was because all other countries were insisting that we should make purchases from those countries. And it is not only the western countries, which are doing so. The eastern countries, including Soviet Russia, also insist that purchases should be confined to their countries.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): They take the goods from our country in lieu of our paying them back the loan.

Shri Morarji Desai: As far as they like those goods will be taken. Now this also is repaid in rupees. That my hon. friend forgets. The rupees are funded here. They are not taken away. It is not of less advantage. It is of more advantage, as a matter of fact. But my hon. friend has an allergy to USA and therefore he has that complex. We have no allergy against anybody. We consider all of them as friends. We are helped by all of them. Therefore we do that.

It is true that as a result of the condition made by the DLF, after

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October, 1959 we may have to pay some more price because prices are higher in USA than elsewhere. But there is no comparison of the prices obtaining in Soviet Russia with anywhere else. We have got to accept those prices.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Is it the contention of the hon. Finance Minister that prices are higher in the Soviet Union?

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): They are the highest.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): One pair of shoes costs Rs. 200.

Shri Morarji Desai: Some of them yes. I am prepared to say 'Yes'.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Will you give a list?

Shri Morarji Desai: But that does not detract from the help that they have given. In the same way.... (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): What about Bhilai? Does it not compare better than Rourkela and all others put together?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may go on in his own way.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am trying to deal with them in my own way..... (*Interruptions.*)

Then again he referred to section 2.03A of DLF loan which indicates that procurement should be confined to Code 99 of the *Geographic Code Book*. The difficulty was that he did not know what that code book was. Therefore he drew all sorts of inferences from it. But the *Geographic Code Book* is there and we know what it is. Code 99 says that the area is worldwide. That means there should be global tenders. If only he had known that, he would not have made that criticism which was absolutely unjustified.

Shri C. D. Pande: Even then he would have done it.

Shri Morarji Desai: Instead of showing his gratefulness as a citizen of this country for the help from which he also has profited in spite of his unwilingness, he makes here a criticism which is absolutely unjustified and unfounded.... (*Interruption*).

Then he referred to the loan agreement for $20 million for the Orissa iron ore project and indicated that repayments by India in rupees would be available to the United States Government for expenditure in India. The advantage of this arrangement is obvious. And yet he said that that money can be utilised against us by them for expenditure in this country. He quoted one sentence from a clause. But he did not quote the whole clause. That is the difficulty. If the whole clause is read it will be seen that no improper use of these rupees can ever be made by the USA nor have they any intention of doing so. It is no use making these allegations here or there against anybody. Allegations can be made against anybody. What is the use of doing so?

Then he referred to a clause in Exim Bank loan agreements and DLF agreements indicating that reports have to be furnished to the lending agencies and proper records have to be maintained. Does he know that these are all normal conditions in any loan agreement anywhere between a borrower and a lender? There is nothing wrong in it. From that he argued that even confidential papers of the Cabinet could be called for. Nothing could be more fantastic than this inference made by my hon. friend. There is no such thing either. What is relevant to the project only that they can see and that also if it is considered reasonable. It is not what they consider as reasonable that is reasonable. What we consider as reasonable is reasonable. That is the condition. Therefore it is only a prejudice which makes him draw wrong inferences

and make a public exposure of himself in this hon. House.

Then he referred to the condition regarding carrying 50 per cent of the goods purchased out of these loans in US flag vessels. This has to be done only when the goods are purchased in USA. This condition does not apply when we purchase the goods outside the USA, but if we purchase them in USA, it means that 50 per cent can be brought in our own ships. That is an advantage. That is the condition they have agreed to.

Then again, these rates are fixed not by themselves only. These are fixed in agreement by all these companies which are in a federation. Therefore, there is no question that they can charge at random or in an exorbitant manner.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is what your shipping companies tell us.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know which shipping company is relied on. Perhaps some of the servants of the shipping companies, who may be their camp followers, may have told them and led them astray.

Shri Nagi Reddy: They have released it in the press.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This should be withdrawn, Sir, because these things have been stated by very highly placed people in our own shipping concerns.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members need not interrupt and get these answers.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The point is this, that the Chairman of the shipping companies have come out with the fact that the western shipping companies are over-charging us.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is in a different context altogether. Let it not be mixed up with these loans. That is true, I am not going to dispute that, but that is a different thing altogether. I do not know why that is sought to be confused with this. That is exactly the practice which my hon. friends follow. They always try to apply one thing to another; taking out here and applying it to another thing. They apply wood to brick and brick to stone, that is what they do, and therefore this happens.

He again said that the entire marine insurance should be with companies which operate within the limits of the United States. He said this is the condition which is imposed. This is again a misreading of section 5.07 which reads as follows:

> "The Manager may make disbursements under this Loan Agreement to reimburse India for expenditure made to pay or to provide currency for the payment of costs of marine insurance of goods financed under this Loan Agreement:
>
> Provided that such insurance is placed at the lowest available competitive rate;
>
> Provided further, however, that if the Government of India, in connection with the placement of marine insurance of shipment financed under the Mutual Security Act of 1954 as amended, discriminates by statute, decree, rule or regulation against any marine insurance company authorised to do business in any State of the United of America, goods financed under this Loan Agreement shall, during the continuance of such discrimination, be insured in the United States against marine risk with a company or companies authorised to do marine business in any State of the United States of America."

It is clear that the need to insure in the USA would arise only if the recipient country has any provision dis-

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criminating against any American insurance company; otherwise, it will not arise.

There is also a misconception in the mind of my hon. friend, Shri Nayar, about the scope of PL 480 Agreements. He said this was nothing, they were dumping on us their extra goods, which otherwise they could not absorb, and charged exorbitant rates from us. Nothing could be farther from the facts. It is true that there is surplus there, but that does not mean that they are bound to give us those surplus things. Here, the main advantage in these agreements is that we obtain essential agricultural commodities without any liability for payment in foreign exchange, and it is not possible to get this from any other country. That, again, is a fact. All payment is in rupees. It is true that the American internal prices are high, but he does not know that even though their internal prices are high, they are subsidised by the American Government, and the prices quoted to us are on a par with world prices Therefore those internal prices have no relation to the prices quoted to us which are quite comparable to world prices.

Then again, disposal of agricultural products or surplus by any country is subject to discussions in international wheat conferences and also in the Food and Agricultural Organisation, and no country is in a position to dump its surplus in a manner that it dislocates the world level of prices. Therefore, that condition is there, and yet this is what is said here. Again, out of the amount in rupees paid to the USA Authorities for PL-480 commodities, more than 20 per cent could come back as grant to India; and yet, it is said that we are paying exorbitant prices. Ungratefulness could not go further than this.

I would now come to the question of growth of civil expenditure. This also is a question which exercises our minds every year, as it should; I do not say that it should not. But I had explained last year what this civil expenditure means, and if it is properly analysed, it will be seen that the rise in civil expenditure does not mean rise in the expenditure only on administrative services. That is not true. The rise in civil expenditure is on account of various other social welfare activities and amenities which Government have got to give.

The 'Group-Head' of civil administration covers not only what are purely administration services, like General Administration, Police, Audit etc. but also social and development services like education, medical, public health, agriculture, co-operation, industry and supply and so on. By far the major portion of the increase has occurred, as it inevitably must, in the latter category of expenditure, as a result of the development plans undertaken by Government.

For instance, in 1956-57, the total expenditure on civil administration was Rs. 122 crores, of which Rs. 39 crores were for administrative services proper, and Rs. 83 crores for the various social and developmental services. The comparative figures next year would be Rs. 62 crores and Rs. 206 crores respectively. These Rs. 206 crores relate to social and development services. They rose from Rs. 83 crores to Rs. 206 crores. In other words, the expenditure on administrative services has during this period increased from Rs. 39 crores to Rs. 62 crores, and the expenditure on social and development services has gone up from Rs. 83 crores to Rs. 206 crores. There is an increase of Rs. 23 crores on administrative services, but that also I would like to account for.

In this, Rs. 9 crores are accounted for under tribal areas, where we have got to go on increasing our services, Rs. 4 crores under police, Rs. 3 crores each under General Administration

and External Affairs. A part of the increase is due to the normal growth of expenditure from year to year and increase in emoluments of low-paid staff because they also get increments. The main reason for the rest of the increase is for meeting the requirements of our border areas, because that also is there.

Then, it has to be remembered that with the expansion of governmental activities, some increase in expenditure on administrative services is also inescapable, but I would like to say that we have not been complacent in this matter at all, and we are trying to see that we secure the maximum possible economy consistent with efficiency and avoiding wastage in public expenditure, and this continues to receive constant attention on the part of Government in all departments. It can be, I am prepared to say, that the effort is not as much as it should be, but we are trying to make more and more effort. We have also set up, therefore, agencies or institutions which can help us in doing this; and as these institutions become more and more perfect, I think there will be less and less cause for complaint in this direction. After all, we have to deal with human material and with the efficiency in the country as it obtains. We cannot think of efficiency somewhere outside and then say that by that standard we are not becoming efficient. We want to be more and more efficient, but that cannot be done merely by condemnation. It will be by sympathetic criticism that that can be obtained. That is all that I have got to plead.

Shri Tyagi: He is a clever Minister.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Except in finance.

Shri Morarji Desai: As regards the increase of Rs. 123 crores on account of social and development services, I would say that Rs. 32 crores alone are on account the self-balancing item of surcharge on iron and steel. Therefore, this is not a question of any spending business. It is transferred to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund and is covered by a corresponding receipt on the revenue side. But it is nearly accounting matter. Therefore, it appears here. The rest of the increase of Rs. 91 crores is spread over a number of heads and is mainly attributable to the larger requirements in the last year of the Plan to fulfil the Plan targets. Education alone accounts for an increase of Rs. 26 crores, medical and public health for an increase of Rs. 14 crores, agricultural and allied services for an increase of Rs. 12 crores, scientific departments for an increase of Rs. 13 crores, industries and supplies for an increase of Rs. 11 crores and aviation, broadcasting and miscellaneous departments for an increase of Rs. 15 crores.

It will thus be seen that it is only the expanding developmental activities which are responsible to a large extent for the extra expenditure. Therefore, it cannot be called either wastage or extravagant expenditure. But here again, I would certainly admit that there is always scope for curtailing expenditure and we are trying all the while to see that we do it; we are learning by experience every day. From that point of view, I am grateful for all the criticism because that criticisms also helps us to be on our guard and constantly see that we account for every pie that we spend.

In this connection, I would mention that there was also criticism that there is loose budgeting. That means we are trying to show the Budget if I may say so, in a wrong way or—I might say—that we are not very correct in making up the accounts.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is a cautious way of putting things.

Shri Morarji Desai: It may be a cautious way. But it can also become an incautious way if it is too cautious. Therefore, it should not be so.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

But I cannot say that there is absolutely no justification for this criticism. My only pleading would be that howsoever careful a Finance Minister will be, it will not be possible to have an exact estimate of revenue or an exact estimate of expenditure. What we are trying to see is that we become more and more exact as time goes on. It will be seen that even when the deficit in revenue came down from Rs. 59 crores to Rs. 15 crores, there was still a deficit of Rs. 15 crores. Supposing I had tried to be very careful and very exact and had cut it down and had estimated the revenue more, I would have had a larger deficit instead of a shorter one. It is better that there is a shorter deficit, and that there is not a larger deficit as a result of what we do.

16.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If there is a larger deficit, then again what my hon. friends are complaining about extra expenditure would come in more and more. I am more interested in seeing that there is a brake on the tendency to expenditure. That also requires this sort of calculation and this sort of estimate.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Excellent!

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, we have not always covered up the whole deficit by taxation. That is where it was argued that we should have had more taxation. So one has to take account of all these human frailties and human errors.....

Acharya Kripalani: Except one's own!

Shri Morarji Desai: ....which come in, and which we are not able to avoid. That is why we covered only a little more than 1|4th of the deficit.

Then again we are always having criticism about the borrowing limits and the want of legislation for those limits. My hon. friend, Shri A. C. Guha, who did nothing about it when he was in charge of it, as soon as he got out of it, has been constantly at it.

Acharya Kripalani: The same will apply to others.

Shri Morarji Desai: We had a full-dress debate on it, on a Resolution moved here. This was on the 28th and 29th August 1959 and the Resolution was Shri Guha's. At the end of the debate, he withdrew the Resolution, after the position was explained. Now he comes again with the same criticism.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Yes, I withdrew it at his request—expecting that the Finance Minister would reconsider the position.

Shri Morarji Desai: We can always be wiser and wiser every day. But one can also be the reverse every day if one is not careful. That also follows.

What else is the present method of budgeting but the sanction of Parliament every year? We put before Parliament every year at the time of the Budget what we are going to borrow and what we are going to tax. All this is before Parliament. It is put before Parliament every time and sanction obtained. What more sanction is required? If there is to be a legislation in a developing economy like this, the limits will have to be on the upper side and not on the lower side. Otherwise, we will have constantly to come to the House and all development work will be stopped. Therefore, if you put a higher limit on the borrowing, perhaps, there will be a disadvantage and not an advantage. This is a better method of doing it; and, I think, there is absolutely no case for having a legislation for borrowings of Government to be brought in in this House.

Then, again, the provision in the Constitution is not compulsory; it is permissive. And, where it is permissive, it should, certainly, be the prerogative of Government to decide whether that legislation should be brought in or not. (*Interruption*) No; it may not be for a hundred years.

The various items which have been taken up this time for additional taxation have also come under criticism though the criticism has been rather soft, to my mind, as it should be; because I do not think there was much justification for the criticism on the items which have been put here.

I would take only one item which has been the common item in all the criticisms—the item of cycles. I should like to explain it so that we may understand what we must do in future also, as to what items we should choose in the matter of taxation because we will have to have more and more taxation as years go on. We cannot have more development without more taxation. We cannot have progress without taxation; and we cannot meet our demands without taxation and loans.

On the one side, taxation is objected to; on the other side, deficit financing is objected to. On the third side, less speed in development is also objected to. (*Interruption*) We are expected to develop more and more. How are we going to perform this magic, I do not know, unless we come to some conclusion and some recognition of the fact that if we want to develop we will have to go in for more taxation and we will have to exert ourselves and do it deliberately. Sir, it will not be an easy task at all.

I miss my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. I am very sorry he is ill and he could not come this year. But he has pointed this out—and even last year also: let us examine and decide what we want to do and then let us pay the penalty for it and not afterwards grudge it. And, that is the position in the matter of taxation.

Cycles are objected to for being taxed because it is said that it is the common man's vehicle. I do not deny that it is the common man's vehicle. It is certainly not the rich man's vehicle (*Interruption*). But, it was said that years ago, a Janpanese cycle was available at Rs. 18. May have been. But, as far as my knowledge of cycles goes, in the days when I was using the cycle....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When was it?

Shri Morarji Desai: That was in 1925. Cycle was only obtainable even then for Rs. 55. That was the cheapest cycle, not the costly cycle at all.

Shri C. D. Pande: B.S.A.

Shri Morarji Desai: Even in those days the B.S.A. cost Rs. 250; it was between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250. But, later on in 1952-53.....(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Morarji Desai: In 1952-53 there was an import duty on cycles and it amounted to Rs. 80|- the minimum; 65 per cent or Rs. 80|- whichever was higher. Now, today, as a result of that import duty the cycle industry has come up in this country. If we miss all that revenue and if we are not going to get that revenue from our own industry which we have helped to come up, if we are not going to do it, how are we going to draw our revenues? I do not know. Even then, what is the price? It has gone up from Rs. 55|- to Rs. 120. Today, if you consider any article, the relatively cheapest article is the cycle. And, if Rs. 10|- are taken on a cycle, I cannot say that it is exorbitant. (*Interruption*). When I said it lasts for ten years, it was challenged. I am prepared to grant it.

Shri Tyagi: Are you open for a compromise?

Shri Morarji Desai: No compromise in this mater. There cannot be compromises on fiscal matters. These compromises will lead to bankruptcy and therefore, my hon. friend also, when he was here, never looked up at compromises.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I suggest one thing? He wants only one crore and the Government gives the production figure of 15 lakhs of cycles and so he will get about Rs. 1·5 crores by way of taxation on new cycles. There are already ten million cycles and if we take two millions out of them, he will get about Rs. 3·5 crores in all.

Shri Morarji Desai: I would be happy if I get more. If there are so many cycles and if they are produced more, it will only show that the tax has not hit them. Therefore, we will judge ourselves from the result of production next year and if I find that it has hit the production, we will certainly reconsider. We do not want to raise any taxation which hits production here. Therefore, let my hon. friend have some patience and desire for more experience in these matters.

The question of deficit financing has been harassing us and my hon. friends here and the Government also. I cannot say that deficit financing is indulged in with any flair for indulging in it but in an undeveloped economy, if it wants to develop, deficit financing becomes inescapable. The only condition that is required to be seen is that it should not lead to inflation. My own calculation is that it has contributed very little to inflation which is there in this country. If we examine the inflation in prices about which my hon. friends have spoken and shown their anxiety, very correctly too, and I am also very anxious about the rising prices, what do we find? We should not allow the prices to rise. The prices have risen not because there is deficit financing but because the agricultural prices have risen. If you examine all the prices you will find that the prices of manufactured articles have not risen even relatively to the price rise in agriculture. But the prices rise because my hon. friends themselves ask for Pay Commission and more wages to the servants here, more salaries for the State Bank employees and more salaries everywhere, wherever they can. But they do not stop at that. The also want that more prices should be given to the sugarcane growers, that there should be strikes and the sugar factories should not work so that there is deficit in sugar production and then the sugar prices rise. Then they come again here and say that this Government is going wrong. It is true that we have not been able to control this sort of tactics followed in this country because we have great consideration for democratic methods. We believe that in course of time, all of us will realise the necessity of these things and will see to it and will co-operate with each other in seeing that we do nothing to raise the prices. That is the best way of controlling the prices. It was argued by one hon. friend on my side that if we have planning, we must also have control. There are controls. We are not shying at controls at all. Controls are not a matter of either prestige or fetish or principle for us but if controls are necessary and are useful we will certainly take to them. But general controls of distribution, in a vast country like this when there is shortage of production and when the state of society is such that when there is a little scarcity scares rise immediately, will lead to more and more corruption about which also we are very anxious. We want to take as stringent measures as possible to see that corruption disappears. Therefore, those controls which are suggested are not advisable even if they are considered necessary. But that does not mean that planning is not necessary. We must not forget that this planning is in a country which is democratic, and we want to do planning for men and we do not

want to utilise men for planning. That is how we are conceiving our planning, and it is from that point of view that planning is also conceived and implemented. But in human agencies as we have and as we all are, it is not possible to make an ideal picture. It may be possible to make an ideal picture on the canvas, but it is not possible to make an ideal man in actual life. None of us has been; none of us will be.

My hon. friend, once a leader and today also a leader, Acharya Kripalani, for whom I have the highest respect is getting rather pessimistic.

An Hon. Member: Old age.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think, Sir, ever he will get old. He is always young in spirit; I have no doubt about it in my mind. It is therefore I feel he feels pessimistic and he says: "Well, we should go slow". If going slow would do the trick, I would certainly be with him. But going slow will mean death for us. In a country which is so poor if we do not go fast enough, I do not think there will be any hope for this country. It is therefore that we have got to make the maximum effort to develop this country as fast as we can, in order that we may remove the poverty which is so wild and vast in this country and about which all of us are exercised. It is therefore that we must have a plan which develops this country fast enough, so that in a measurable distance of time and a time which will be satisfactory for the common run of man, we develop in such a way that all these difficulties disappear. But until that time comes we will have to pass through stresses and strains, we will have to pass through difficulties. If we do not do that, then we must decide that we do not want to advance and it does not matter if we die out.

If it is desired that there should be a distribution of only poverty in this country and all of us become equal in starvation point, we can achieve that. But is that what we want to achieve? No sane man will want to do that. Some friends argue with me about a simple life. I believe in a simple life for myself, but I cannot say that I can persuade the other man also to have a simple life. Simple life is good and ennobling for a person who takes to it voluntarily, but if it is imposed on another person then that poverty will degrade him and will degrade others too.

Therefore, we have got to plan for the common man and not for the intellectuals. It is all philosophers who want to pass a simple life because they want to become better and better every day. The ordinary man is interested in having a good standard of life, better than what he has today, and he wants to go on bettering it every day. It is that task that we are engaged in, and it is there that we want to harness the capacities of all the people.

It is argued that nationalisation will do the trick. Nationalisation can never do the trick. On the contrary, it will worsen matters, because it will be the same thing which will be turned over and over again and no money can be utilised for new projects or for new things. Therefore, it should not be made a principle. If it is necessary we can certainly take to it. Where it is useful and where it helps us, we can take to it, and not where it does not help us.

In this connection, I should like to mention also the question about land reforms. It was said that the land reforms are not progressing as they should. That criticism also can be made, but is it fully justified? What I would like to know is whether that criticism is fully justified. We are free now for the last twelve years. Ever since then we have been taking steps to see that the land reforms are progressively executed and completed. Are twelve years a very long period for an evil which was there for centuries, a system which is centuries old—not one century but many cen-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

turies old—which we are trying to change and which affects 20 crores of people in this country? If that system is to be changed, and in a non-violent manner as it should be done so that all people can get assimilated in it, would it be right, Sir, to be so very impatient about it? Some impatience is necessary, so that we do not become complacent. But if we become more impatient, then we will destroy the whole progress of land reforms and we will not derive the benefit from them. We want to have land reforms not for the sake of reforms but in order to see that land is exploited in the best manner possible for the best production. That is the view with which we want to have land reforms and that is how they are devised. Therefore, we are trying to implement them as best as we can, taking into account all the facts that obtain in our society today. I think we have no reason to feel ashamed in this matter about the progress which we have made. Zamindaris have gone completely. I do not think there is any country in which it has been done in the manner in which it has been done in this country. The middlemen also have gone, to a very large extent, and rents have been regulated in most of the States. They are also lowered day by day and then comes the time also of passing them on to the actual tiller. If lands were passed at the time when rents were very heavy the prices would be very high and it would be very difficult to pass them on to them tillers. A progressive revolution or a progressive evolution like this is best suited for our land reforms and that is what we are trying to do. I have no doubt that the remaining part of land reforms which we have recommended is bound to be completed within the next two or three years at the most. I have no doubt about it in my mind. But even if it takes a year or two more, I would not think that it has taken a more undue time than it should have taken. That is all that I have got to plead in the matter of implementation of land reforms.

There was reference to defence—that we are not providing enough this time in the budget, that it is not enough compared to our requirements, etc. I hope the hon. Members will leave the judgment of requirements to the Government. This is not a matter which can be disclosed in its details. But I may assure hon. Members, as I have also mentioned in the budget, that whenever money is required I will come to the House and I have no doubt that the House will give it. Why do you want to show it in the budget when it is not actually required at the time? But I may assure my hon. friends that Government will leave no stone unturned and no expenditure unmet to see that the country is fully defended and that we are not in danger at any time. That is all that I can say in the matter of defence.

There was also the question raised by hon. Members about projects in different regions. May I say that in this matter also, the policy of Government has been to see that the different regions develop properly and ultimately they all come to the same level? But it is not possible to put them on the same level immediately, say, within five to ten years. It is bound to take some time. If all the projects are seen and if all the plans are seen, it will be realised that more and more money is being spent on areas which are considered backward and regions which are considered backward. But we have got also to utilise our resources in such a manner that the resources are utilised with a view to get more resources so that we can have a quicker development. If we spend our resources in such a way that they have not sufficient return, then we will not be able to develop as fast as we want to and the development of backward regions also will fall in the background. It is in their very interests that we should see that our resources are multiplied faster and faster so that our develop-

ment becomes quicker and quicker. That is how we have arranged this budget and I hope it will be accepted by this hon. House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The general discussion is over.

16.49 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (General), 1960-61. I shall put the motion to the vote. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 138."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants on Account which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 3—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

of 'Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,74,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,22,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON EFFECTIVE CHARGES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges'."

DEMAND NO. 13—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 14—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 15—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 16—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 17—NAGA HILLS—TUENSANG AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Naga Hills—Tuensang Area'."

DEMAND NO. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 19—STATE OF PONDICHERRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'."

DEMAND NO. 20—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 22—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 23—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 24—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'."

DEMAND NO. 25—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 26—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,77,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 27—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 28—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND NO. 29—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 30—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,15,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 33—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 35—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,29,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 37—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 38—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 39—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 40—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 41—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 42—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 43—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,33,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 44—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 45—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 46—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 47—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'.

DEMAND No. 48—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 49—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 50—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 51—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 52—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 53—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 54—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 55—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No 56—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 57—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,53,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 58—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 59—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 61—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 62—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 64—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 65—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMANDS No. 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 67—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND No. 68—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 69—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 70—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceedin Rs. 8,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND No. 71—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 72—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'."

DEMAND No. 73—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 74—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 75—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 76—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 77—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 78—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 79—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 80—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 81—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 82—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and oter Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 84—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,96,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 85—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDENDS TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividends to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 86—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,74,000 be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND NO. 87—LIGHT HOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND NO. 88—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15 44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 89—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND NO. 90—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 91—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 92—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 93—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 94—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 95—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND NO. 96—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,34,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'other Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. 97—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 98—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscel'aneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 99—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 100—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND NO. 101—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 102—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 103—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 104—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 105—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND NO. 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,13,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 108—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 114—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 115—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 116—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,59,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 117—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,31,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 119—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,95,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 120—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,79,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,94,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,37,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,96,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,19,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 134—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 135—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND NO. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

16.50 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL* 1960

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year, 1960-61.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 10-3-1960.

of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1960-61."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1960-61 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and of the Consolidaed Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1960-61 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take the Bill clause by clause. As there are no amendments, I shall put all the clauses and the Schedule together. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Scheduled, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.53 hrs.

FOREIGN TOURISTS*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज आप को आधे घंटे की बहस करने की इस वास्ते तकलीफ दे रहा हूं कि १८ फरवरी को मैंने इस हाउस में एक सवाल पूछा था जो इस तरह से था और उसी के बारे में मैं कुछ और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं :—

"Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to take further steps to attract more foreign tourists to India?"

जहां तक बाहर के मुल्कों से सैयाहों को हिन्दुस्तान में लाने का मसला है इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे वज़ीर साहब और डिपार्टमेंट इसकी बहुत कोशिश करते हैं। लेकिन यह सिर्फ कोशिश का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि सवाल यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बाहर से आए हुए लोगों को क्या क्या मुनासिब सहूलियतें पहुंचाई जायें। मुनासिब सहूलियतों का मतलब सिर्फ यह नहीं है कि हम इस मुल्क के मशहूर तरीन इन्सान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम ही इस सिलसिले में पेश करें। अभी चन्द महीने पहले ही हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस चीज को महसूस किया था बाहर से आये हुये सैयाहों को इस मुल्क में कुछ तकलीफ होती है उनको सही किस्म का सलूक नहीं मिलता है और इसको सामने रखते हुए उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के सामने एक अपील रखी थी जिसके अल्फाज ये हैं:—

"Visitor from abroad has to be welcomed as a guest and as a friend, so that he returns to his own country and carries back with him happy memories of his visit to India".

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†Introduce/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Half-an-hour discussion.

यह अपील अभी शाया भी नहीं हुई थी, इसकी अभी स्याही भी नहीं सूखने पाई थी कि हमारे सामने एक मशहूर अमरीकी शहरी फेड्रिक मार्च का मसला आया । वह जब हिन्दुस्तान में आए तो सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की पुरानी इमारतों को ही नहीं बल्कि मौजूदा हिन्दुस्तान को, तरक्की करते हुए हिन्दुस्तान को और मौजूदा हिन्दुस्तान की सिविलाइजेशन को भी वह देखने आए । उनके साथ मदुराई में जो सलूक हुआ उसके बारे में सैनेट के एक मैम्बर ने अमरीका में जिस तरह का प्रोटैस्ट किया है और अमरीका के लोगों ने जिस तरह से इस चीज को महसूस किया है, वह आप जानते हैं । उन्होंने कहा है कि जवाहरलाल के हिन्दुस्तान में, अशोक के हिन्दुस्तान में और बढ़ते हुए हिन्दुस्तान में, एक अमरीकी सैयाह को किस तरह से मजबूरी की हालत में, किस तरह जलालत की हद तक रोका जाता है और उससे हुई एक मामूली सी गलती पर जो शायद उसकी गलती नहीं थी बल्कि किसी हद तक हमारी गलती थी, परेशान किया जाता है, यह देखने वाली बात है । अगर हम इस मुल्क में सही गाइड्स को, सही ट्रेवल एजेंट्स को रिकगनाइज करें तो इस तरह की तकलीफ पेश न आए । एक अनआथोराइज्ड ट्रेवल एजेंट ने उसको एक ऐसी टैक्सी में बिठा दिया जो कि उस इलाके में नहीं जा सकती थी चूंकि उसके पास लाइसेंस नहीं था जहां वह चली गई, तो वहां पर पुलिस ने उस टैक्सी को पकड़ा और उसके पास जो बैग वगैरह थे उनको खोला गया और उसके पास एक कलील मिकदार में जो शराब की चन्द बूंदें थीं उस बिना पर उसको जलील किया गया । इस सिलसिले में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूं कि शराब अच्छी चीज है या बुरी । लेकिन आपको फैसला करना है कि शराब को बिल्कुल हमेशा के लिये बन्द करना है या इसको रखना है और अगर कंसेशन देने हैं तो उस हद तक देने हैं जिसकी बाहर से आये हुए लोगों को तवक्को हो । अब उन से ८० हजार रुपये की जमानत ली गई । यह मामला अमरीकी ऐवान में आया । अमरीका के अखबारों ने इसकी चर्चा की । लेकिन चर्चा होना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है । बड़ी बात यह है कि जब हम इस मुल्क में लाखों रुपये इस लिए खर्च करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की खूबसूरती को शोहरत दें, यहां की दस्तकारी को शोहरत दें, यहां के लोगों के इखलाक को शोहरत दें, वहां पर हमारा थोड़ा सा यह फर्ज भी हो जाता है कि हम अपने डिपार्टमेंट में और ऐसे लोगों में जिनका ताल्लुक टूरिज्म से है उनको भी इस किस्म की तरबीयत दें जिस की कि लोग उन से तवक्को करते हैं । हमें चाहिये कि हम अच्छे गाइड पैदा करें, यहां अच्छे अच्छे होटल हों, हमारे लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि हम अपने गाइड्स को सही तालीम दें ।

अभी पिछले दिनों बाहर के मुल्कों से कुछ गाइड्स, कुछ लोग आए थे जो ट्रेवल एजेंट्स जो टूरिज्म के माहिर थे, उन्होंने इन बातों की सिफारिश की थी । उन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने बड़े बड़े होटल हैं उनके किचन उतने साफ नहीं हैं जितने होने चाहिये । यह एक हकीकत है ।

हम में से बहुत से लोग जो अकसर जाते हैं, जो देहाती लोग हैं, वे जाते हैं लाल कला को या ताज महल को देखने या किसी और जगह को देखने तो उनको कहीं भी अच्छे गाइड नहीं मिलते हैं जो उन्हें इमारत की खूबी से इमारत के तारीखी पस-मंजिर से रुशनास करा सकें ।

ये सब बातें ऐसी हैं जिनको यहां रखने के लिए मुझे इन डिसकशन को मांगना पड़ा है । यहां पर मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का नाम इस्तेमाल करने से, उसके बड़े बड़े फोटो छापने से, उनकी अपील को मोटे मोटे अलफाज में छापने से मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है । कितनी खूबसूरत तसवीर थी जिसके साथ प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की अपील को

[श्री अ० मु तारिक]

छापा गया था । लेकिन लोगों को वह मिल गई और उन्होंने काट कर उसको अपने अपने घरों में रख दिया । यह कहा जाता है कि दुनिया के एक मशहूर फोटोग्राफर ने इस तसवीर को खींचा था । इस वास्ते इस मुल्क के तालिबइल्मों में, इस मुल्क के दुकानदारों में और आम इनसानों में इस बात को पैदा करने की जरूरत है कि बाहर से अगर कोई टूरिस्ट आए तो उसके साथ किस किस्म का सलूक उन्हें करना चाहिए । लेकिन इसमें भी इस चीज का खयाल रखना चाहिए कि हम अपने लोगों में एहसास कमतरी, इनफीरियारिटी कम्प-लैक्स, पैदा न करें । टूरिज्म का सिर्फ यह मतलब नहीं है कि बाहर के जो लोग आते हैं, सिर्फ वे ही टूरिस्ट हैं और अपने लाखों लोग जो जाते हैं किसी जगह को देखने, वे टूरिस्ट नहीं हैं । अगर हमने बाहर के टूरिस्ट्स को इतनी अहमियत न दी होती तो यह मामूली सी बात इतनी शोहरत हासिल न कर जाती । इस वास्ते इन सभी बातों पर ध्यान देने की आज जरूरत है ।

कई सालों से हम यहां यह कहते आ रहे है कि भीख मांगने वालों का नम्बर बहुत हद तक बढ़ता जा रहा है । जहां जाइये, रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाइये, अगर टूरिज्म हम को इस मुल्क में निभाना है, तरक्की देनी है तो हमें यह देखना है कि टूरिस्ट्स को सहूलियत भी मिले । हम उन से बहुत दाम वसूल करते हैं तो हमारे डाइरेक्टर जेनरल के फरायज में यह भी है । वह बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, दुनियां के टूरिज्म से वाकिफ हैं, काफी समझदार हैं इस मामले में । रेल के डब्बों की जांच कराना उन का काम है कि किस कदर गन्दे हैं हमारे डब्बे । जब आप फारेन्स को बुलाते हैं वे लाखों रुपये खर्च करना चाहते हैं इस मुल्क में, तो उन के लिये सहूलियात पैदा करना भी आप का फर्ज हो जाता है । टूरिज्म के यह माने नहीं हैं कि हम लोगों को बाहर से लायें लेकिन उन को ला कर मुनासिब सहूलियात भी न पहुंचायें । हम को भी सहूलियात मिलती हैं जब हम बाहर के मुल्कों में जाते हैं । लेकिन यहां पर बाहर से आये हुए टूरिस्ट परेशान हो जाते हैं ।

17 hrs.

मैं कश्मीर की बात करना चाहता हूं । कश्मीर एक खूबसूरत मुल्क है, कश्मीर को उस की तवारीख ने काफी रोशन रखा है । फिर कश्मीर इस वजह से भी मशहूर है कि वहां के जो सयासी हालात हैं वह इस किस्म के हैं । बहुत से लोग इस लिये वहां जाते हैं । यह हकीकत है कि मौसम का इलाज हम नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन सारे कश्मीर में कोई ट्रैवेल एजेन्ट ऐसा नहीं है जो फारेन टूरिस्ट्स की कोई सही इमदाद कर सके, कहीं उस की सीट को कैंसेल करा सके जब उसे कहीं बाहर जाना हो । अगर एक फारेनर कश्मीर जाता है तो चार पांच दिन के लिये जाता है । मौसम खराब होता है तो वह चाहता कि बम्बई में जो उस का रिजर्वेशन है वह कैंसेल हो जाय या उसे मालूम हो कि चार या पांच दिन के बाद उसे सीट भी मिल सकती है या नहीं, लेकिन इस का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है । मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने बहुत बड़े फारेन्स तक को रोते देखा है सड़क पर कि वह क्या करे । कोई उस की तकलीफ का इलाज नहीं कर सकता, कोई नहीं बतला सकता कि कहां उस को जाना है और क्या करना है । जब लोग दो तीन दिन के लिये कश्मीर आते हैं तो सिर्फ इस लिये कि आप ने कश्मीर की बहुत पब्लिसिटी कर रक्खी है, लेकिन वहां जा कर वह फंस जाता है । उस का कोई इलाज नहीं हो पाता है । आई० ए० सी० में हम ने देखा है जो कि आप का इंडियन एअरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन है, कि जब वह किसी टूरिस्ट को कश्मीर पहुंचाता है तो वह वहां से वापस भी आना चाहता है, लेकिन जिस दिन उस की सीट

रिजर्व होती है, उस को जगह नहीं दी जाती है। इस की बेशुमार शिकायतें आई हैं फारेनर्स की तरफ से। जो हमारे डाइरेक्टर जनरल टूरिज्म के हैं या वजीर साहब हैं, उन का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह इस चीज को देखें कि आखिर टूरिस्ट इस मुल्क में पैसा खर्च करना चाहता है, मुल्क की खूबसूरती से मुतासिर होने के अलावा यह चाहता है कि यहां लोगों के एख्लाक से भी मुतासिर हो, वह देखना चाहता है कि बढ़ते हुए हिन्दुस्तान में क्या होता है, हमारे देहात कैसे हैं, गांव कैसे हैं, लोग कितनी तरक्की कर पाये हैं। हम अपने टूरिज्म को सिर्फ पुरानी और बहुत सी बोसीदा इमारतों पर ही नहीं चला सकते। बहुत से लोग इस मुल्क में सिर्फ इस लिये आते हैं कि नये हिन्दुस्तान को देखें, लेकिन मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि नये हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में हमारे टूरिज्म के आफिसर्स भी नहीं जानते हैं। उन्हें खुद हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा नहीं मालूम कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान है। हमें इन चीजों की तरफ निहायत समझ से, निहायत अक्लमन्दी से और सब्र से देखना है कि आखिर किस तरह इस हम मुल्क में टूरिज्म को बढ़ा सकते हैं।

मैं उम्मीद रखता हूं कि इस तरफ ख्याल किया जायेगा। मैं वजीर टूरिज्म से कोई शिकायत नहीं करता। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि इस ऐवान में मैं ने अपनी पिछली तकरीर में इस डिपार्टमेंट की काफी तारीफ की है, और यकीन दिलाता हूं कि एक मेम्बर की हैसियत से, एक हिन्दुस्तान के शहरी की हैसियत से मेरा फर्ज हो जाता है कि मैं अच्छे काम की तारीफ करूं, लेकिन इस के साथ मुझ पर यह फर्ज भी आयद होता है कि मैं जहां पर कोई खामिय देखूं, उन को भी इस ऐवान के जरिये नोटिस में लाऊं।

मैं आखीर में सिर्फ एक शेर आप की खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूं जिस में किसी वजह से कहीं कोई नाराजगी न हो जाय :

रूए सखुन किसी की तरफ हो तो रू सियाह,
मौदा नहीं, जुनूं नहीं, वहशत नहीं मुझे।

[شری اے - ایم - طارق (جموں اور کشمیر) : ایڈھوکس مہودے --- میں آج آپکو آدھے گھنٹے کی بحث کرنے کی اسلئے تکلیف دے رہا ہوں کہ ۱۸ فروری کو میں نے اس ہاؤس میں ایک سوال پوچھا تھا جو اس طرح سے تھا اور اس کے بارے میں کچھ اور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

"Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to take further steps to attract more foreign tourists to India."

جہاں تک باہر کے ملکوں سے سیاحوں کو ہندوستان میں لانے کا مسئلہ ہے اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ ہمارے وزیر صاحب اور ڈیپارٹمنٹ اس کی بہت کوشش کرتے ہوں - لیکن یہ صرف کوشش کا سوال نہیں ہے بلکہ سوال یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان میں باہر سے آنے ہوئے لوگوں کو کیا کیا مناسب سہولیتیں پہنچائی جائیں - مناسب سہولیتوں کا مطلب صرف یہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم اس ملک کے مشہور ترین انسان پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کا نام ہی اس سلسلہ میں پیش کریں - ابھی چند مہینے پہلے ہی ہمارے پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے اس

[شری اے - ایم طارق]

حالت میں کس طرح ذلالت کی حد تک روکا جاتا ہے اور اس سے ہوٹی ایک معمولی سی غلطی پرجوشاند اس کی غلطی نہیں تھی بلکہ کس حد تک ہماری غلطی تھی - پریشان کیا جاتا ہے یہ دیکھنے والی بات ہے-اگرہم اس ملک میں سہی گائڈز کو - سہی ٹریول ایجنٹس کو رکگنائز کریں تو اس طرح کی تکلیف پیش نہ آئے - ایک ان-آفیورامزڈ ٹریول ایجنٹ نے اس کو ایک ایسی ٹیکسی میں بٹھا دیا جو کہ اس علاقے میں نہیں جا سکتی تھی چونکہ اس کے پاس لائسنس نہیں تھا وہاں وہ چلی گئی تو وہاں پر پولیس نے اس ٹیکسی کو پکڑا اور اس سیاح کے پاس جو بیگ وغیرہ تھے ان کو کھولا گیا اور اس کے پاس ایک قلیل مقدار میں جو شراب کی چند بوندیں تھیں اس بنا پر اس کو ذلیل کیا گیا - اس سلسلہ میں میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں کہ شراب اچھی چیز ہے یا بری - لیکن آپکو فیصلہ کرنا ہے کہ شراب کو بالکل ہمیشہ کے لئے بند کرنا ہے یا اس کو رکھنا ہے اور اگر کنسیشن دینے ہیں تو اس حد تک دینے ہیں جس کی باہر سے آئے ہوئے لوگوں کو توقع ہو - اب اس سے اسی ہزار روپے کی ضمانت لی گئی یہ معاملہ امریکی ایوان میں آیا - امریکہ کے اخباروں نے اس کی چرچا کی - لیکن چرچا ہونا کوئی بڑی بات نہیں

چیز کو محسوس کیا تھا کہ باہر سے آئے ہوئے سیاحوں کو اس ملک میں کچھ تکلیف ہوتی ہے ان کو سہی قسم کا سلوک نہیں ملتا ہے اور اس کو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے انہوں نے ہندوستان کے لوگوں کے سامنے ایک اپیل رکھی تھی جس کے الفاظ یہ ہیں -

"Visitor from abroad has to be welcomed as a guest and as a friend, so that he returns to his own country and carries back with him happy memories of his visit to India".

یہ اپیل ابھی شائع بھی نہیں ہوئی تھی اس کی ابھی سیاہی بھی نہیں سوکھنے پائی تھی کہ ہمارے سامنے ایک مشہور امریکی شہری فریڈرک مارچ کا مسئلہ آیا - وہ جب ہندوستان میں آئے تو نہ صرف ہندوستان کی پرانی عمارتوں کو ہی دیکھنے آئے بلکہ موجودہ ہندوستان کو ترقی کرتے ہوئے ہندوستان کو اور موجودہ ہندوستان کی سوالزیشن کو بھی وہ دیکھنے آئے - ان کے ساتھ مدوآئی میں جو سلوک ہوا اس کے بارے میں سینیٹ نے ایک ممبر نے امریکہ میں جس طرح کا پروٹسٹ کیا ہے اور امریکہ کے لوگوں نے جس طرح سے اس چیز کو محسوس کیا ہے وہ آپ جانتے ہیں - انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ جواہر لال کے ہندوستان میں اشوک کے ہندوستان میں اور بڑھتے ہوئے ہندوستان میں ایک امریکی سیاح کو کس طرح سے ۰ جھوری کی

یہ سب باتیں ایسی ہیں جن کو یہاں رکھنے کے لئے مجھے اس ڈسکشن کو مانگنا پڑا -

یہاں پر میں یہ بھی کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ صرف پرائم منسٹر صاحب کا نام استعمال کرنے سے ان کے بڑے بڑے فوٹو چھاپنے سے ان کی اپیل کو موٹے موٹے الفاظ میں چھاپنے سے مسئلہ حل نہیں ہو سکتا ہے - کتنی خوبصورت تصویر تھی جس کے ساتھ پرائم منسٹر صاحب کی اپیل کو چھاپا گیا تھا - لیکن لوگوں کو وہ مل گئی اور انہوں نے اسکو کاٹ کر اپنے گھروں میں رکھ لیا - یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ دنیا کے ایک مشہور فوٹوگرافر نے اس تصویر کو کھینچا تھا - اس واسطے اس ملک کے طالب علموں میں - اس ملک کے دوکانداروں میں اور عام انسانوں میں اس بات کو پیدا کرنے کی ضرورت ہے کہ باہر سے اگر کوئی ٹورسٹ آئے تو اس کے ساتھ کس قسم کا سلوک انہیں کرنا چاہئے - لیکن اس میں بھی اس چیز کا خیال رکھنا چاہئے کہ ہم اپنے لوگوں میں احساس کمتری —انفیریارٹی کمپلیکس —پیدا نہ کریں - ٹورزم کا صرف یہ مطلب نہیں ہے کہ باہر سے جو لوگ آتے ہیں صرف وہ ہی ٹورسٹ ہیں اور اپنے لاکھوں لوگ جو جاتے ہیں کسی جگہ کو دیکھنے وہ ٹورسٹ نہیں ہیں - اگر ہم نے باہر کے ٹورسٹس کو ہے - بڑی بات یہ ہے کہ جب ہم اس ملک میں لاکھوں روپیہ اس لئے خرچ کرتے ہیں کہ ہندوستان کی خوبصورتی کو شہرت دیں - یہاں کی دستکاری کو شہرت دیں یہاں کے لوگوں کے اخلاق کو شہرت دیں وہاں پر ہمارا تھوڑا سا یہ فرض بھی ہو جاتا ہے کہ ہم اپنے ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں اور ایسے لوگوں میں جن کا تعلق ٹورزم سے ہے ان کو بھی اس قسم کی تربیت دیں جس کی کہ لوگ ان سے توقع کرتے ہیں - ہمیں چاہئے کہ ہم اچھے گائڈ پیدا کریں یہاں اچھے اچھے ہوٹل ہوں - ہمارے لئے یہ بھی ضروری ہے کہ ہم اپنے گائڈز کو سہی تعلیم دیں - ابھی پچھلے دنوں باہر کے ملکوں سے کچھ گائڈز - کچھ لوگ آئے تھے جو ٹریول ایجنٹ تھے جو ٹورزم کے ماہر تھے انہوں نے ان باتوں کی سفارش کی تھی - انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ ہندوستان میں جتنے بڑے بڑے ہوٹل ہیں انکے کچن اتنے صاف نہیں ہیں جتنے ہونے چاہئیں - یہ ایک حقیقت ہے -

ہم میں سے بہت لوگ جو اکثر جاتے ہیں - جو دیہاتی لوگ ہیں - وہ جاتے ہیں لال قلعہ کو یا تاج محل کو دیکھنے یا کسی اور جگہ کو دیکھنے تو ان کو کہیں بھی اچھے گائڈ نہیں ملتے ہیں جو انہیں عمارت کی خوبی سے عمارت کی تاریخی پس منظر سے روح شناس کرا سکیں -

یہاں پر باہر سے آنے ہوئے ٹورسٹ پریشان ہو جاتے ہیں -

17 hrs.

میں کشمیر کی بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں - کشمیر ایک خوبصورت ملک ہے - کشمیر کو اس کی تواریخ نے کافی روشن رکھا ہے - پھر کشمیر اس وجہ سے بھی مشہور ہے کہ وہاں کے جو سیاسی حالات ہیں وہ اس قسم کے ہیں - بہت سے لوگ اس لئے وہاں جاتے ہیں - یہ حقیقت ہے کہ موسم علیحدہ ہم نہیں کر سکتے - لیکن سارے کشمیر میں کوئی ٹریویل ایجینسٹ ایسا نہیں ہے جو فارن ٹورسٹس کی کوئی صحیح امداد کر سکے - کہیں اس کی سیٹ کو کینسیل کرا سکے جب اسے کہیں باہر جانا ہو - اگ ایک فارینر کشمیر جاتا ہے تو چار پانچ دن کے لئے جاتا ہے - موسم خراب ہوتا ہے تو وہ چاہتا ہے کہ بمبئی میں جو اس کا رزرویشن ہے وہ کینسیل ہو جائے یا اسے معلوم ہو کہ چار یا پانچ دن کے بعد اسے سیٹ بھی مل سکتی ہے یا نہیں - لیکن اس کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے - میں یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں نے بہت بڑے فارینرس تک کو روتے دیکھا ہے سڑک پر کہ وہ کیا کرے - کوئی اس کی تکلیف کا علاج نہیں کر سکتا - کوئی نہیں بتا سکتا کہ کہاں اس کو جانا ہے اور کیا کرنا ہے - جب لوگ

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

اتنی اہمیت نہ دی ہوتی تو یہ معمولی سی بات اتنی شہرت حاصل نہ کر جاتی - اس واسطے ان سب باتوں پر دھیان دینے کی آج ضرورت ہے -

کئی سالوں سے ہم یہاں پر کہتے آ رہے ہیں کہ بھیک مانگنے والوں کا نمبر بہت حد تک بڑھتا جا رہا ہے - جہاں جائیے - ریلوے اسٹیشن پر جائیے - اگر ٹورزم ہم کو اس ملک میں نبھانا ہے - ترقی دیلھی ہے تو ہمیں یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ ٹورسٹس کو سہولیات بھی ملیں - ہم ان سے بہت دام وصول کرتے ہیں تو ہمارے ڈائریکٹر جنرل کے فرائض میں یہ بھی ہے - وہ بہت اچھے آدمی ہیں - دنیا کے ٹورزم سے واقف ہیں - کافی سمجھدار ہیں اس معاملہ میں - ریل کے ڈبوں کی جانچ کرانا ان کا کام ہے کہ کس قدر گندے ہیں ہمارے ڈبے - جب آپ فارینرس کو بلاتے ہیں - وے لاکھوں روپیے خرچ کرنا چاہتے ہیں اس ملک میں - تو ان کے لئے سہولیات پیدا کرنا بھی آپ کا فرض ہو جاتا ہے - ٹورزم کے یہ معنی نہیں ہیں کہ ہم لوگوں کو باہر سے لائیں لیکن ان کو لاکر مناسب سہولیات بھی نہ پہنچائیں - ہم کو بھی سہولیات ملتی ہیں جب ہم باہر کے ملکوں میں جاتے ہیں - لیکن

کے بارے میں ہمارے ٹورزم کے آفسرس بھی نہیں جانتے ھیں - انھیں خود ھندوستان کا نقشہ نہیں معلوم کہ کیا ھندوستان ھے - ھمیں ان چیزوں کی طرف نہایت سمجھ سے - نہایت عقلمندی سے اور صبر سے دیکھنا ھے کہ آخر کس طرح ھم اس ملک میں ٹورزم کو بڑھا سکتے ھیں -

میں امید رکھتا ھوں کہ اس طرف خیال کیا جائے گا - میں وزیر ٹورزم سے کوئی شکایت نہیں کرتا - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ اس ایوان میں میں نے اپنی پچھلی تقریر میں اس ڈپارٹمنٹ کی کافی تعریف کی ھے - اور یقین دلاتا ھوں کہ ایک ممبر کی حیثیت سے ایک ھندوستان کے شہری کی حیثیت سے میرا فرض ھو جاتا ھے کہ میں اچھے کام کی تعریف کروں - لیکن اس کے ساتھ مجھ پر یہ فرض بھی عائد ھوتا ھے کہ میں جہاں پر کوئی خامیاں دیکھوں - ان کو بھی اس ایوان کے ذریعہ نوٹس میں لاؤں -

میں آخیر میں صرف ایک شعر آپ کی خدمت میں پیش کرنا چاھتا ھوں جس میں کسی وجہ سے کہیں کوئی ناراضگی نہ ھو جائے -

روئے سخن کسی کی طرف ھو
تو رو سیاہ -

سودا نہیں - جنون نہیں -
وحشت نہیں مجھے -

دو تین دن کے لئے کشمیر آتے ھیں تو صرف اس لئے کہ آپ نے کشمیر کی بہت پبلیسیٹی کر رکھی ھے - لیکن وھاں جا کر وہ پھنس جاتا ھے - اس کا کوئی علاج نہیں ھو پاتا ھے - آئی - اے - سی - میں ھم نے دیکھا ھے جو کہ آپ کا انڈین ایر لائنس کارپوریشن ھے - کہ جب وہ کسی ٹورسٹ کو کشمیر پہنچاتا ھے تو وہ وھاں سے واپس بھی آنا چاھتا ھے - لیکن جس دن اس کی سیٹ رزرو ھوتی ھے - اس کو جگہ نہیں دی جاتی ھے - اس کی بیشمار شکایتیں آئی ھیں فارینرس کی طرف سے - جو ھمارے ڈائریکٹر جنرل ٹورزم کے ھیں یا وزیر صاحب ھیں - ان کا یہ فرض ھو جاتا ھے کہ وہ اس چیز کو دیکھیں کہ آخر ٹورسٹ اس ملک میں پیسا خرچ کرنا چاھتا ھے - ملک کی خوبصورتی سے متاثر ھونے کے علاوہ یہ چاھتا ھے کہ یہاں کے لوگوں کے اخلاق سے بھی متاثر ھو - وہ دیکھنا چاھتا ھے کہ بڑھتے ھوئے ھندوستان میں کیا ھوتا ھے - ھمارے دیہات کیسے ھیں گاؤں کیسے ھیں لوگ کتنی ترقی کر پائے ھیں - ھم اپنے ٹورزم کو صرف پرانی اور بہت سی پوشیدہ عمارتوں پر ھی نہیں چلا سکتے - بہت سے لوگ اس ملک میں صرف اس لئے آتے ھیں کہ نئے ھندوستان کو دیکھیں - لیکن مجھے بہت افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ھے کہ نئے ھندوستان

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shukla. He knows that he cannot make a speech. He can only ask a question or two.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): I will just say two or three things.

I was quite surprised to hear Shri Tariq saying many things which did not concern the Directorate of Tourism at all. These things are mainly the responsibility of the State Governments. The Tourist Department of the Government of India has been at pains and had always been trying to convince and persuade these tourist departments set up by the various States to provide the facilities which are required by the tourists. I must compliment the Tourist Department that in spite of several difficulties and the most unimaginative things that happen at the State level they have been able to provide many facilities for the tourist which are available now. For instance, Shri Tariq was pleased to say that many of our tourist officers do not even know the map of India. With all respect to him, I want to say that he is entirely wrong. I have something to do with tourism, and I have met almost all the tourist officers of this country and abroad, and I have never met a tourist officer who does not know almost all the basic information about this country. They are very well informed. I must also say that the standard of guides and hotels has improved so much in the last five years that it is almost impossible to imagine how it was five years ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Half-an-hour discussion does not provide opportunity for Members to contradict each other. It only entitles a Member to ask a question from the Minister.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is a lot of confusion in the administration of tourist facilities in this country. I would like to know from the Minister what he proposes to do in future to clarify this confusion. For instance, the functions of the State and Central Governments have not been properly defined. What do the Government propose to do about it now?

In the morning, during Question Hour, I had to raise a few questions regarding IAC. The way they behave and function here almost puts the international and even the Indian travel agent out of schedule. The tourists who come to India from abroad have to plan their tours six to eight months in advance, but the operation schedules of the IAC are not fixed; even if they are fixed, they are changed after five days. The IAC and the Tourist Department are under the same Ministry. So, I would like to know from the Minister what they are going to do about such things.

Since you have ruled that I cannot say other things, I conclude.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने माननीय मित्र श्री शुक्ल जी की तरह मिनिस्ट्री की वकालत करने के लिये खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं । लेकिन केवल दो तीन प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि यह काम तो शायद मिनिस्टर महोदय का था न कि प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय का ।

मुझे बहुत से विदेशी पर्यटकों से यह जान कर प्रसन्नता हुई कि वे भारतीय भोजन, भारतीय संगीत और भारतीय जीवन की जानकारी करने के लिये भारत में आते हैं । लेकिन हमारी ओर से जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह योरोपीयन ढंग के भोजन, और वहीं के रहन सहन के तरह की ही की जा रही है । तो क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूं कि जो विदेशी पर्यटक भारत की वास्तविक झांकी देखना चाहते हैं, या भारतीय जीवन के अन्दर रह कर उस का अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं, क्या

उस के लिये उन को कुछ सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि बहुत से विदेशी पर्यटक हिमालय के सौन्दर्य को देखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कुछ वर्षों से हिमालय की सीमा समानान्तर जो अन्तरिक रेखा, अर्थात् इनर लाइन, खींची गई है उस के कारण उन के वहां जाने में रुकावट हो रही है । ऐसे कुछ उदाहरण हैं कि उन्हें परमिट मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई हुई है और बड़ी अड़चनें हुई हैं । जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, चीन सरकार के अनुरोध पर वह अन्तरिक रेखा, इनर लाइन खींची गई थी । तो क्या उस के संशोधन पर भी कोई विचार किया जा रहा है ? तथ्य यह है कि काफी विदेशी पर्यटक आज हिमालय के इंटीरियर में जाना चाहते हैं । जैसेकि मान लीजिये बद्रीनाथ इनर लाइन के अन्दर आ जाता है । बद्रीनाथ तक कोई विदेशी यात्री तब तक नहीं जा सकता जब तक उस के पास भारत सरकार की परमिट न हो । तो क्या इस रुकावट को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ?

मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि हम विदेशी पर्यटकों पर लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन स्वयं हमारे भारतीय पर्यटक आज भारत की झांकी देख सकें, आज वे भारत को पहचान सकें और उन को भारत के विभिन्न स्वरूपों की जानकारी हो सके क्या इस के लिये भी कोई विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I am extremely grateful to my hon. friend Shri Tariq for providing me with an opportunity to make certain clarifications in regard to certain points he has raised, particularly in regard to the Frederic March incident, an unfortunate incident took place recently.

He started by referring to an appeal that was made by the Prime Minister on a special occasion. That was on the inauguration of a campaign to promote tourism and tourist consciousness amongst our people. On that occasion we thought it fit that we should add prestige and importance to the whole campaign, by requesting our Prime Minister to give us message and he gave us a nice message and he gave us a nice message, an inspiring message, which has been very well appreciated by the hon. Member also, and I am grateful to him for his appreciation at least of the message and for the photograph that was carried along with the message. His complaint seems to be that while the message might be good, why the photograph was there, and he informs us that the photograph had been taken away from the message by some people who had seen it. Of course, he has appreciated the photograph as well. Well, our Prime Minister is not here at this moment. I am glad about that because I may only point out that our Prime Minister is a handsome person, and his photograph....

An Hon. Member: There are no two opinions about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the Prime Minister will read these debates.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order. This is admiration, and I think it should not be permitted. Admiration of beauty should not be permitted in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it disagreeable to the hon. Member?

Shri Tyagi: It will land the House into hot waters because others might follow the precedent too far.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I admire the spirit in which Shri Tyagi has made this observation, but let me assure him that he is also a handsome person.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): That is what Shri Tyagi wants.

Shri Raj Bahadur: And I feel that the cause for jealousy, if any, would be avoided by saying that.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): The hon. Minister also is handsome.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): He is handsome in his tribute.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am handsome in my tribute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All Members inside are equally handsome.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am grateful to you, for otherwise I would not have merited this remark.

My hon. friend's complaint was that a certain appeal of the Prime Minister seemed to arise from the consciousness which I think is not a fact, that our people lack in courtesy, courtesy to foreigners, courtesy to visitors, and courtesy to tourists. I can assure him, and I would like to disabuse his mind of this impression, that that was and is not the intention at all. If we ask our people to pay special attention to tourists, and if we organise campaigns in order to inculcate a consciousness on their part or in their minds towards tourists so that tourism and our steps to promote tourism may go apace, I think there is nothing wrong about it. That is done in several other countries, and I may say that even President Eisenhower made a personal appeal for a 'Visit America' Year, and I think that was much more than here in our case. So, I would say so far as that particular notion is concerned, that we got this appeal from the Prime Minister because we thought that there was some lack of courtesy on the part of our people, would be farthest and remotest from the truth of the situation. As a mater of fact, we should be proud of the traditions of courtesy and of respect that we have always extended to foreigners and visitors to our country.

We have always treated them as our guests. You know that in Hindi we have the word *'Atithi'*. Those who come to us with a date are welcome, but then those who come without a date also are welcome and twice welcome. So, there should be no apprehension or misgiving on the part of my hon. friend A. M. Tariq that our people lack in courtesy.

As a matter of fact, what we wanted was that in our attempts and endeavours to promote tourism, all those who, at one stage or the other, and at all levels, come in contact with the tourists must become conscious of their respective duties. That was all that was intended.

Shri Tyagi: They want to see Mussorie, but they are not shown Mussourie.

Shri Raj Bahadur: In fact, we held more than one conference at Mussourie. I think there was the Hoteliers' Convention, or I think, the Travel Agents' Convention was held there. The Prime Minister himself went to Mussourie once for it.

Shri Tyagi: These are only conferences of officials. I am saying that the tourists want to see Mussourie, but they are not shown Mussourie, and there is no arrangement for that.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Ws are taking proper steps, and if my hon. friend would let me know exactly what he has....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tyagi is not satisfied with the Dalai Lama?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I thank you very much, Sir, for this apt reply.

Shri Tyagi: I understand that now they are going to shift him from there, and they are sending him to Simla or Dalhousie.

An Hon. Member: To Dharamsala.

Shri Raj Bahadur: After all, it is in the Himalayan regions, and if he is

being shifted from Jaunser Bawar to Dalhousie, my hon. friend knows best the reason for that.

My hon. friend Shri A. M. Tariq then referred to the Frederic March incident. I think it would be better for me to read out certain parts of the statement that was made by the Minister for Home Affairs in the Madras Government, Shri Bhaktavatsalam on this particular point in the State Assembly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What was the quantity that he was carrying?

An Hon. Member: Maybe, just a few drops

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the quantity is concerned, before I come to it, to begin with, I might say that the incident was unfortunate. It was unfortunate not only because some foreign tourists were involved in it but also because some of the highest and most distinguished persons from America were involved in it. They were Dr. Crohen, a famous scientist, and Mr. Frederic March. So, when I read that statement, it is not in order to explain away things. This incident should never have occurred. It has been a reflection on us. There is no doubt about it, although the facts that have appeared in the Press are at variance with the facts as they have been stated by the Madras Minister.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Has the hon. Minister seen the statement of Mrs. March?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Let me quote to the House first what the authoritative and authentic pronouncements on the facts are given by the Minister of the State concerned, because it would be better for the House to see the whole picture.

> "The Minister said the tourists had at no time made any complaints that the police were rude to them."

This is one thing. Then:

> "The Minister disclosed that the report of Mr. Balakrishna Menon, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, who investigated the incident, had made these points;
>
> "The American tourists were technically guilty of an offence under the State Prohibition Act which was punishable with a maximum sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000."
>
> "The head constable was willing to allow them to proceed on bail after a case had been formally registered against them at Gudalur police station, but it was at the instance of the tourists themselves that the sub-magistrate at Utampalayam was moved to enable them to appear in court by 'proxy'.

A noteworthy fact is:

> "The head constable was not in a position to exercise discretion to overlook the offence when he discovered the liquor bottle."

We may perhaps punish the head constable for being rude and discourteous to the tourists, and there may be no apology for that. At the same time, let us also recognise that what the head constable did was as an honest servant of the State.

Shri Narasimhan: With what little head he has.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Of course, with what little head he has.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It may not be a broad head, but he has done his duty.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Of course he did but opinions may differ. As I said, the whole incident is unfortunate. We wish it had not happened. It would not be proper for me to in-

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

vestigate or go down deep into the facts of the case now, sift them and say whether the statement of the Madras Minister is correct or whether the statement that has appeared in the Press is correct. I take this opportunity to offer my unqualified apologies to the very respectable guests who came to our country, and I hope every one of the Members who expressed concern at the incident would accept our apologies tendered frankly and without reservation. We hope that hereafter we would ensure that such incidents do not occur.

But let me state here one important fact about the whole situation as it obtains today. The tourist department is not, if I may use the expression, a department of the basic type, that is, with its own basic authority or powers or jurisdiction. It is essentially a co-ordinating department, a department which looks after liaison between so many sections, departments, Ministries and Governments. Therefore, the writ of the tourist department does not run over all the officers and all the departments of States. We have however got certain bodies and organisations which do help us in overcoming the difficulties.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): But surely the tourist department cannot over-ride the law of the State. If Prohibition laws apply to Indians, they must apply to everybody. I do not understand this differentiation.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is perfectly right. The hon. lady Member is stating what exactly Shri A. M. Tariq would not like to be stated.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: His point was that there was no liquor bottle. That is what we would like to know about.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is wrong. There was liquor but in a very small quantity. There was also the fact that the permit that the foreign visitors had had also expired. It was valid upto 4th February, and the incident took place on the 8th February. Both these things were there.

As I said, these incidents have to be avoided. We do not want to explain away the whole incident by merely finding out some grounds, good, bad or indifferent.

I was speaking about the tourist department as a co-ordinating department. It depends on other Ministries and State Governments to function properly. Therefore, we find some difficulty.

I am at one with Shri A. M. Tariq that we must have good hotels. Of course, we must have good hotels. He says that we must ensure that there are no beggars hanging about on our railway stations or tourist spots.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I also draw attention to the need to have clean first-class compartments in railway trains.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am coming to that.

Also, we should have good guides. He very well knows that we have taken good steps—and effective steps—to achieve some progress in all these directions.

About the hotels—he has not referred to this point—I say that we have accepted the recommendations of the Hotel Standards Committee and we are embarking on a programme of classification of hotels according to the star system. We also know that the Industrial Finance Corporation has relaxed its rules and the State Bank Act has also been amended in order to qualify certain hotels and the hotel industry to get the required loans for promotion and for development. We have also taken steps to have better guides so that by proper training they may be able to come up to the expectations of the tourists

and meet the needs of the situation. So, I would not dilate any more on this.

He has spoken about the reservation of bookings on the I.A.S. and particularly, in regard to tourists to Kashmir. Hundreds and thousands of tourists do come to Kashmir. There is no doubt about that. They also come back—most of them—after a very good and enjoyable time there. They are always full of sweet and pleasurable memories about Kashmir and its people, including Shri Tariq who comes from Kashmir.

Shri Tariq is a very hospitable person and I have drawn upon his hospitality many a time. I can very well say that most of those who go there do not complain even though they have to put up with some difficulty or inconvenience because of the hospitality they get there from the people and the Government. It happens that sometimes when the weather is inclement, the services have got to be cancelled. There are sometimes landslides and the road is not motorable. They have to put up with a good deal of inconvenience on such occasions. We have tried to avoid these inconveniences caused by the forces of Nature; as far as we can but we have not been able to provide some sort of mechanism or ropeway system....

Shri A. M. Tariq: What about having an International Agency there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We would very much like to have a Travel Agency there. I can assure him that Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, the Prime Minister of the State himself holds the portfolio of tourism there and he is himself looking after the arrangements for tourists, in putting them up in hotels, in looking after their transport facilities etc. I think it is really commendable and I am sure Shri Tariq will also join me in paying our tribute without any reservation to Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed for all that he has done for the promotion of tourism in his State. So, if there are certain difficulties, if there is any difficulty about the I.A.C. if there are certain difficulties about cleanliness on railways etc. we will try to remove them. Of course, there have been complaints. We have just now discussed the Railway Budget and we are all agreed that we should have clean railway compartments and we should have ample opportunities to travel and there should be less of inconvenience to our tourists. I think the Railway Ministry is alive to it and it is trying its best to improve cleanliness etc. But it does not mean that we are complacent about it (*Interruptions*).

I have also travelled by Janta trains because my home which is within 110 miles from here is very easily approachable by the Janta Express.

श्री आ० ़० तारिक : आपने भी तो उसका हाल देखा है। आप खुद शिकायत फरमा रहे थे, आपने जंजीर भी खींची थी। अगर कोई हकीकत न होती तो आप ऐसा क्यों करते ।

[شری اے - ایم - طارق - آپ نے بھی تو اس کا حال دیکھا ہے - آپ خود شکایت فرما رہے تھے - آپ نے زنجیر بھی کھینچی تھی - اگر کوئی حقیقت نہ ہوتی تو آپ ایسا کیوں کرتے -]

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think my hon. friend is taking too much advantage of a humorous incident which I related to another friend and which, however, has got no relation to the subject matter under discussion. But I would not repeat that here to save the time of the House. I would only say that so far as the development of tourism is concerned and so far as the removal of complaints about tourist facilities is concerned, my hon. friend

[Shri Raj Bahadur].

is also to some extent responsible along with me. Shri Shukla who is here, and Shri Tariq both of them are members of the Tourist Development Council and of the consultative committee and they are very vocal and effective members. Any word that drops from their lips is listened to with great respect and awe, if I may say so, because Shri Tariq, whenever he speaks speaks very effectively. I must pay my tribute for that. We have placed him in a position where he can give us all the advice that the department needs. We have given all the powers to him for that. I would only conclude by reading out a couplet that he gave me this morning which I think very well fits in and I have done with it. I hope he will bear with me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One he kept for himself which he read and the other he has passed on to you.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It reads like this:

हमने उनके सामने पहले तो खंजर रख दिया

We have given him all the powers; he can do anything he likes (*Interruptions*).

फिर कलेजा रख दिया, दिल रख दिया, सिर रख दिया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is finished and the House stands adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

17·26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 11, 1960/Phalguna 21, 1881 (Saka).

[Thursday, March 10, 1960/ Phalguna 20, 1881 (Saka)]

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938.	Divisional Superintendent, Howrah	5121-22
939.	Drama by Howrah Sation Staff for Food Relief	5122-23
940.	Rolling stock	5123
941.	Departmental catering on N.E.F. Railway	5123-24
942.	Conversion of Vijayawada-Masulipatam Line	5124
943.	Pontoon Ramganga Bridge near Moradabad	5124-25
944.	Irrigation and Power Development in Punjab	5125-26
945.	Bridge over River Ganga	5126
946.	Quarters for P. & T. Employees	5127
947.	Silt at Bombay Harbour	5127-28
948.	New Slaughter House in Delhi	5128
949.	Pilot Project for Industries	5129
950.	Ad-hoc Tribunal	5129
951.	Truck accidents in Delhi	5129-30
952.	B.C.G. Vaccination	5130

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
953.	Central Council of Indian Medicine	5131
954.	Thermal Station at Khaperkheda (Bombay State)	5131-32
955.	Corruption cases on Central Railway	5132
956.	Appointments on Central Railway	5132-33
957.	Unauthorised Venders and Hawkers on Central Railway	5133-34
958.	Co-operative Movement in Orissa	5134-35
959.	Railway out-agencies in Orissa	5135
960.	Shipping Service	5135-36
961.	Agricultural Exhibition in Himachal Pradesh	5136
962.	Female porters	5137
963.	Tampering with Railway track	5137—39
964.	Quarantine Restrictions on Indians	5139
965.	Supply of wheat and rice in Tripura	5139-40
966.	Shahganj Junction	5140-41
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968.	Telephone connections in Amritsar	5141
969.	Quarters on N. Railway	5142
970.	Telephone Exchanges in Puniab	5142
971.	Port Commissioner, Calcutta	5143
972.	Irrgation in the States	5143-44
973.	State Farms	5144-45
974.	Roads construction in Himachal Pradesh	5145-46
975.	Improved seeds of Kutch	5147
976.	Unpaid decrees on Railways	5147
977.	Telephone Exchanges in Jammu and Kashmir	5148
978.	Motor accidents in Tripura	5148
979.	Co-operative Societies in Tripura	5149
980.	Multipurpose Development Block, Amarpur (Tripura)	5149-50
981.	Co-operative House Building Society, New Delhi	5150
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983	Money Orders	5151
984.	All India Co-operative Registrars Conference	5151
985.	Reservation of seats and berths	5151-52
986	Honorary Physicians in Railway Hospitals	5152
987.	Grass Mahals in Manipur	5153
988.	Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks in Andhra Pradesh	5153-54
989.	Imphal Town Hall	5154
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991.	New Station Buildings and Yards on N.E.F. Railway	5155-56
992.	Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5156
993.	Engine derailment near Pilkhwa	5156-57
994.	Wagon Repair Workshop, Kotah	5157
995.	Hindi examination passed by Railway Officers	5157-58
996.	Amateur Dramatic Clubs on Western Railway	5158
997.	I.A.R.I.	5158
998.	Post Offices in Jammu and Kashmir	5159
999.	Irrigation schemes in Jammu and Kashmir	5159

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . . 5159—71

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of four adjournment motions given notice of by the following members regarding eviction of and reported firing on displaced persons at Uttar Barbil in Mikir Hills, Assam, on the 8th March, 1960.

Shri Hem Barua; Shri S. M. Banerjee; Shrimati Renu Chakravartty; Shri M. Alias; Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria; and Shri Braj Raj Singh.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5172

(1) A copy of White Paper No. III containing Notes, Memoranda and letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China between November 1959 and March, 1960.

(2) A copy of the Report (1960) of the *Ad hoc* Committee on Automobile Industry along with a summary of the recommendations of the Committee.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 5172

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabah that at its sitting held on the 2nd March, , 1960, Rajya Sabha had passed the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1960.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID ON THE TABLE 5172

Secretary laid on the Table the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED 5173

Twenty-fourth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 5173-78

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria called the attention of the Minister of Health to the delay in the release of certain colonies acquired in Delhi by the Delhi Administration.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER . . . 5178—5279

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) made a statement regarding restoration of water and electricity supply at Shahdara.

COLUMNS

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION 5179-5291

General discussion on the Budget (General), 1960-61 continued. The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) replied to the debate and discussion was concluded.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT . . 5221—5320

All the Demands for Grants on Account for 1960-61 in respect of the Budget (General) were voted in full.

BILL INTRODUCED . 5320-21

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960.

BILL PASSED . 5321

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . . 5322—50

Shri A. M. Tariq raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 18th February, 1960 to Starred Question No. 227 regarding foreign tourists.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1960/PHALGUNA 21, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further consideration of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceilings) Bill, 1959, as reported by the Joint Committee and passing of the Bill, and consideration of Private Members' Resolutions.

GMGIPND—LS II—409(Ai) LSD—25-3-60—950